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1982 Historical Chart Book

COMPLETED
260p.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

1982 Historical Chart Book

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

I

1982 Historical Chart Book

The Historical Chart Book supplements the Federal Reserve Chart Book. It also contains long-range financial and business series not included in the monthly book. The Divisions of Research and Statistics, International Finance, and Data Processing planned the charts, which were designed and programmed by the Graphic Systems Unit of Graphic Communications.

Charts were computer drawn, including titles and annotations, on a photolight plotter. Curves were retrieved from computer libraries that are maintained on a current basis by staff personnel in the Divisions of Research and Statistics and of International Finance.

One copy of the Historical Chart Book is included with an annual subscription to the Federal Reserve Chart Book. The price per copy in the United States, its possessions, Canada, and Mexico is $1.25 or $1.00 each for 10 or more of the same issue for single shipment. Elsewhere the price is $1.50 per copy.

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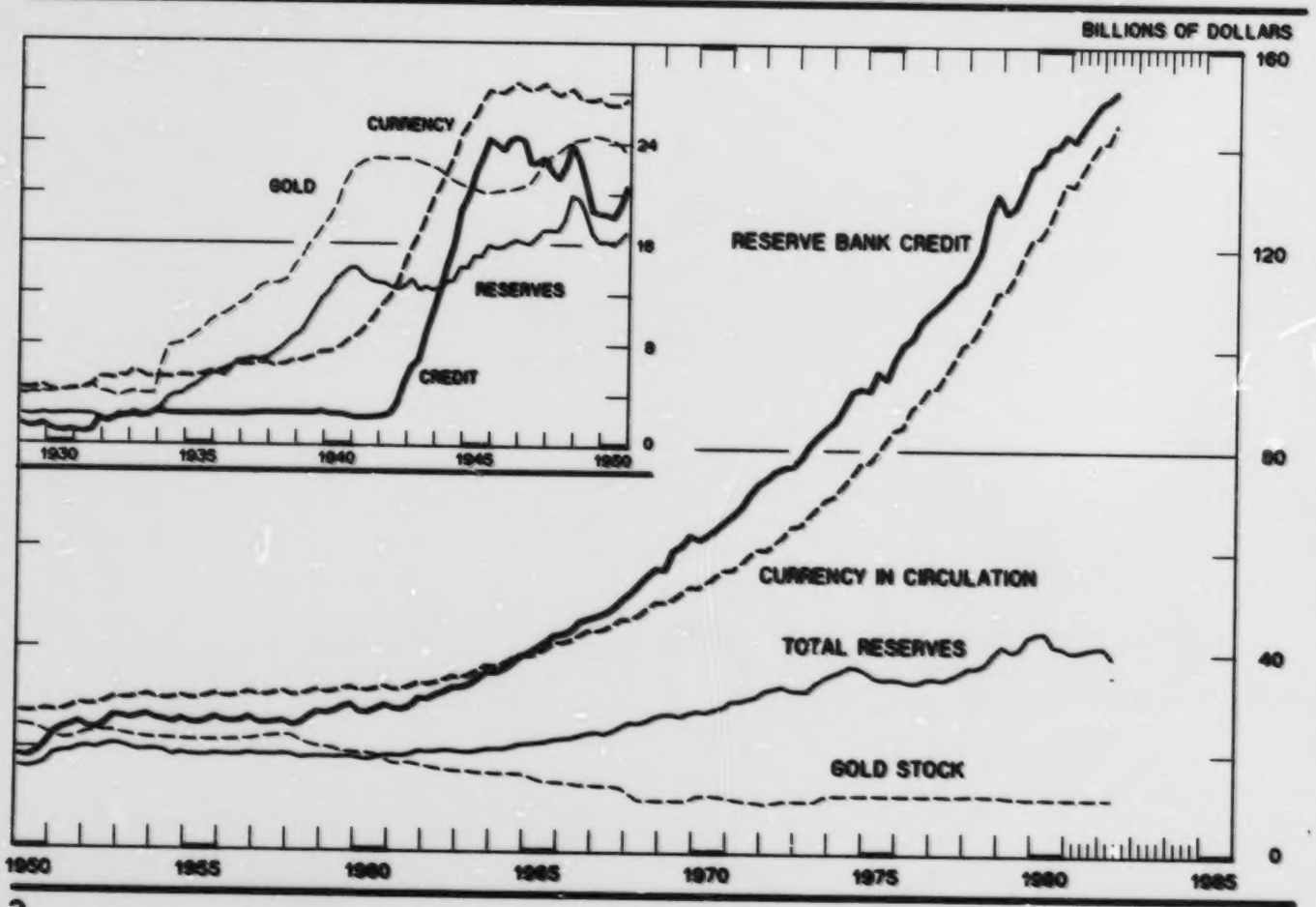

EXCESS RESERVES AND BORROWINGS

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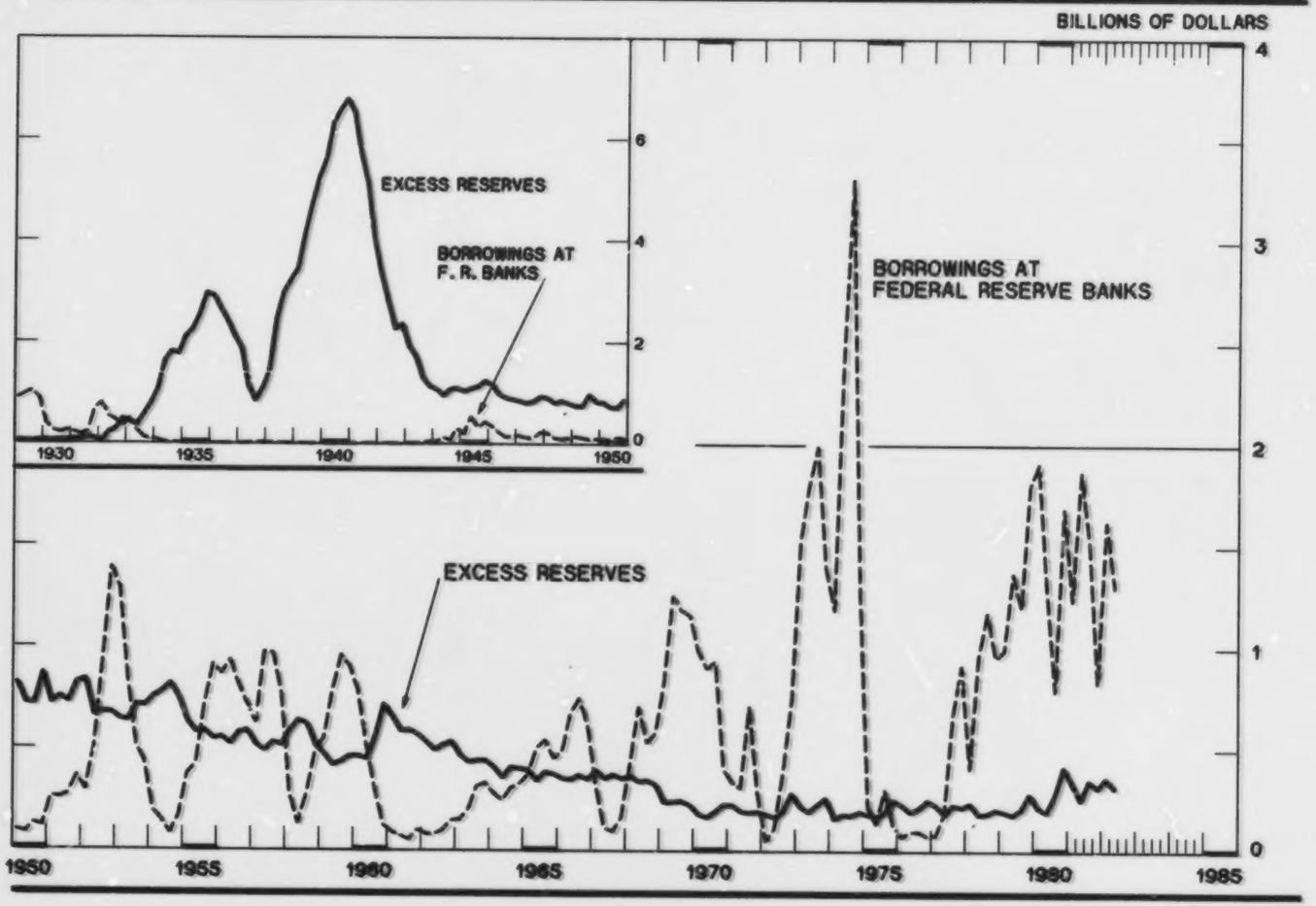
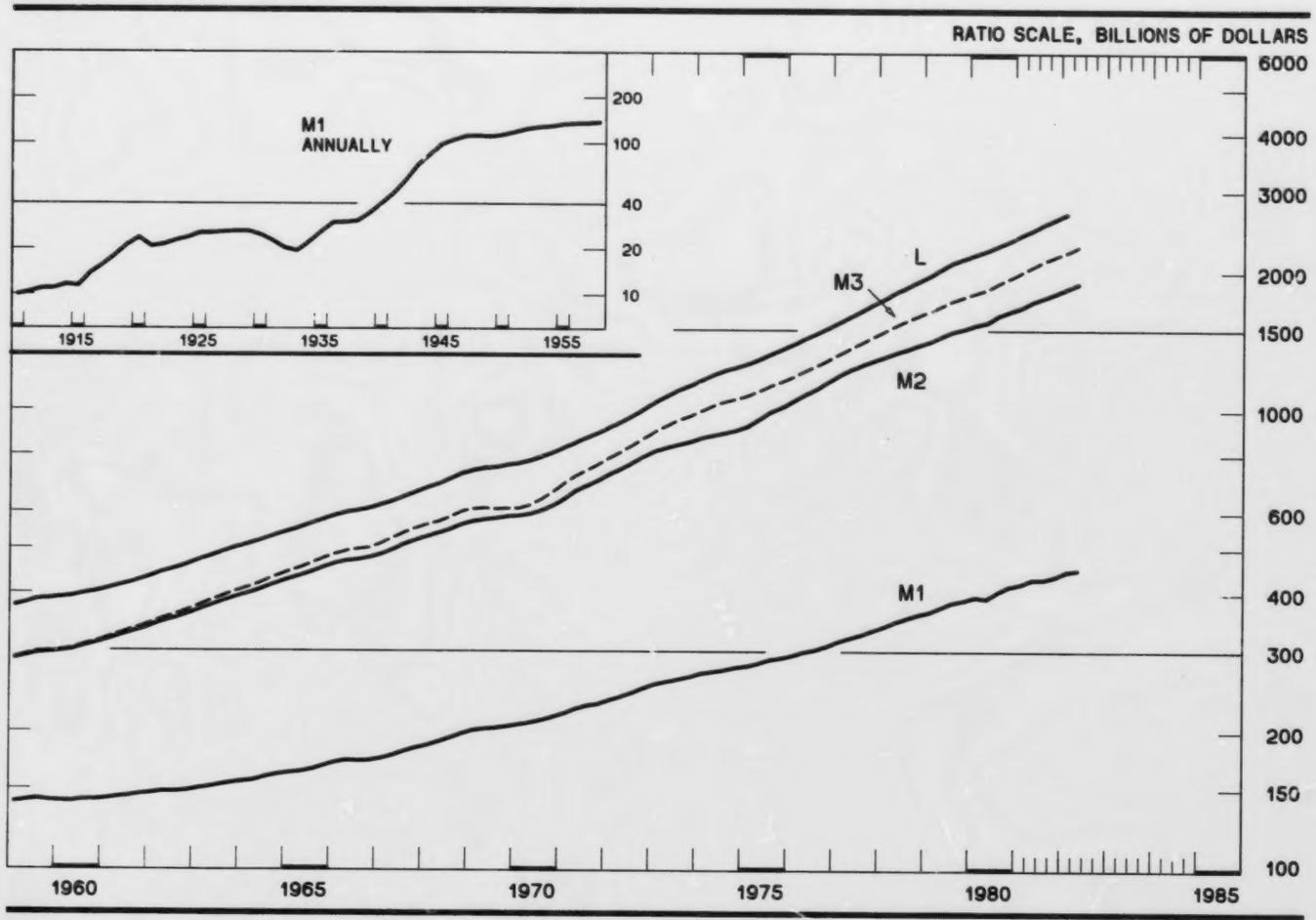


MONETARY AGGREGATES

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



INCOME VELOCITY OF MONEY

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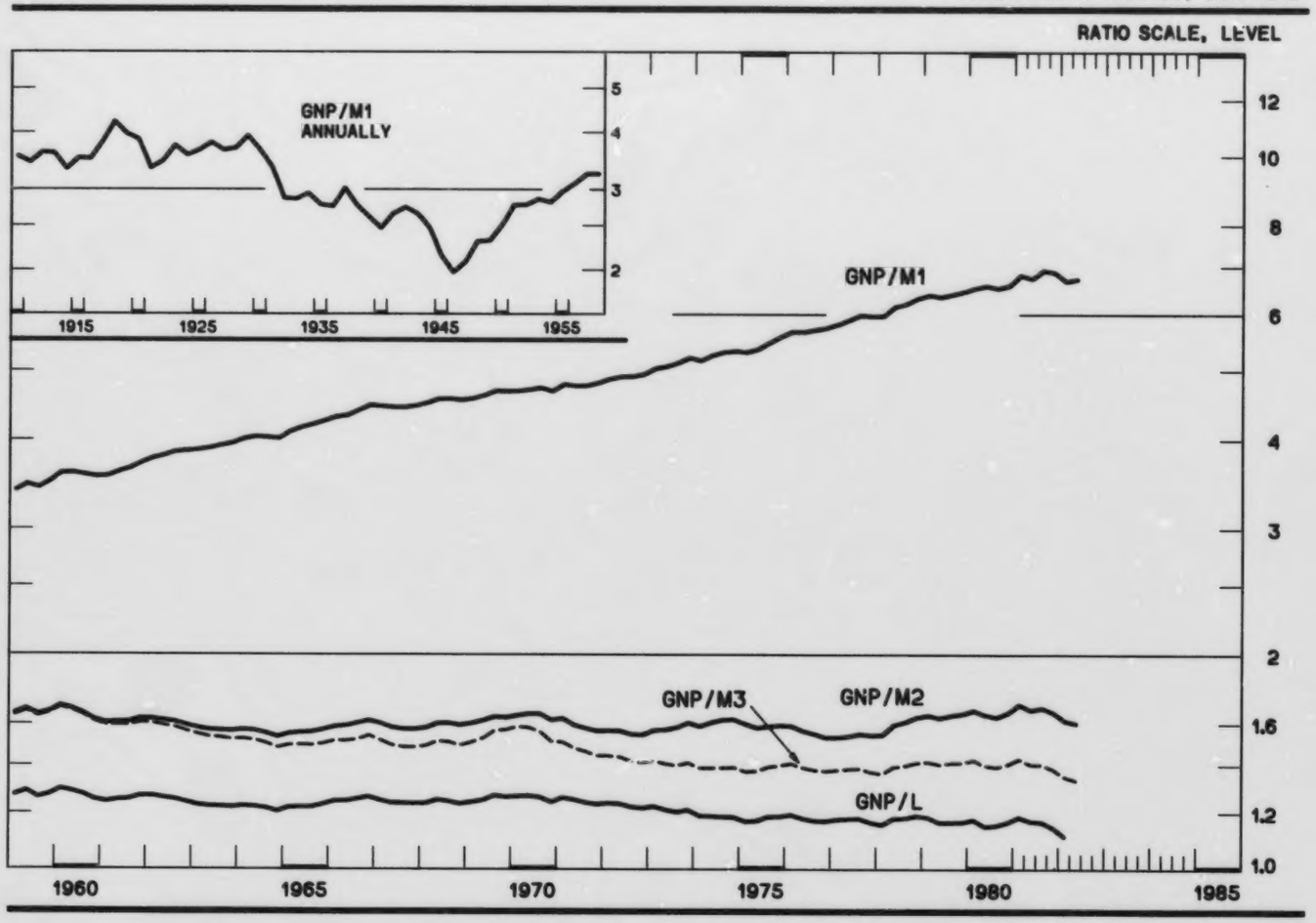
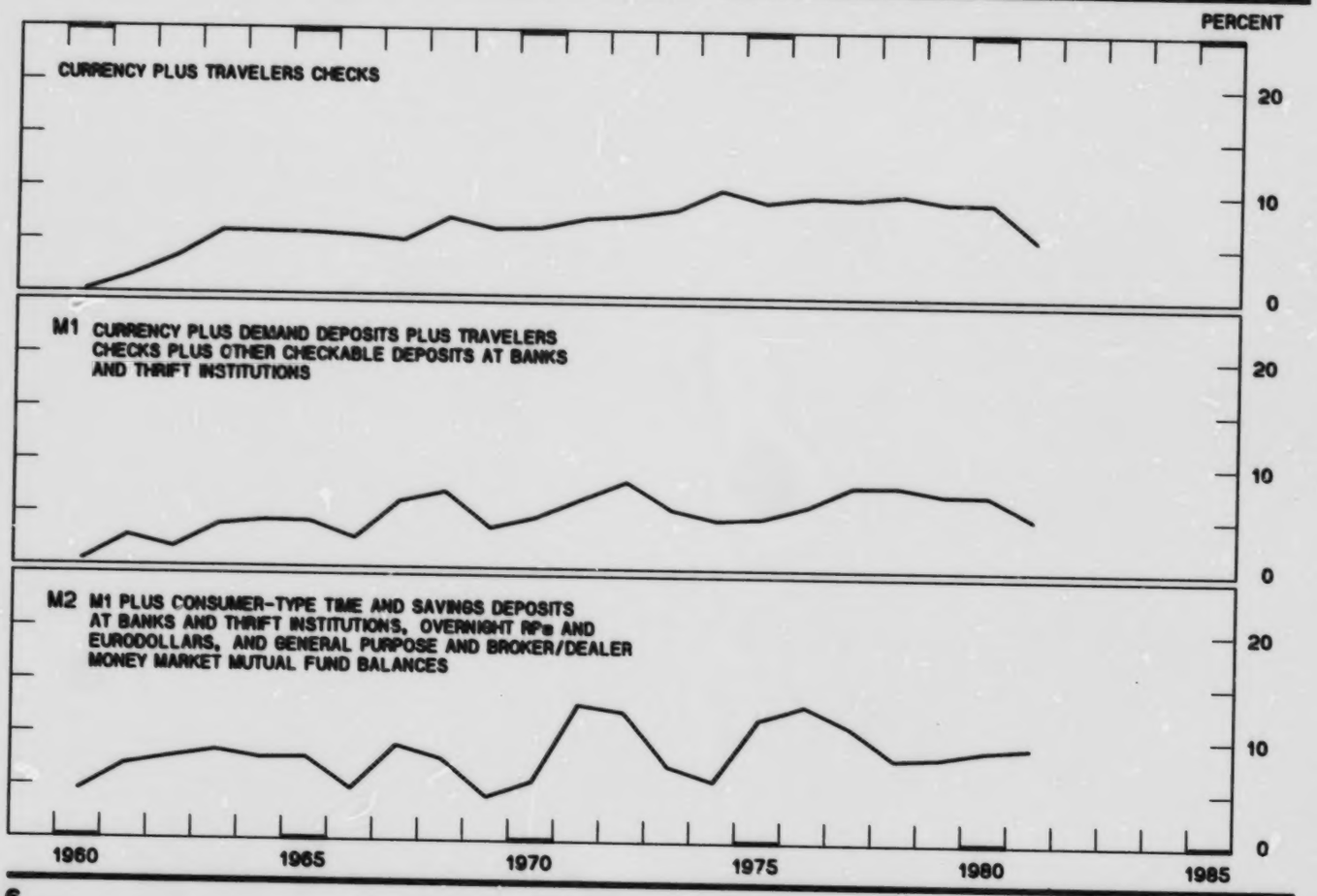
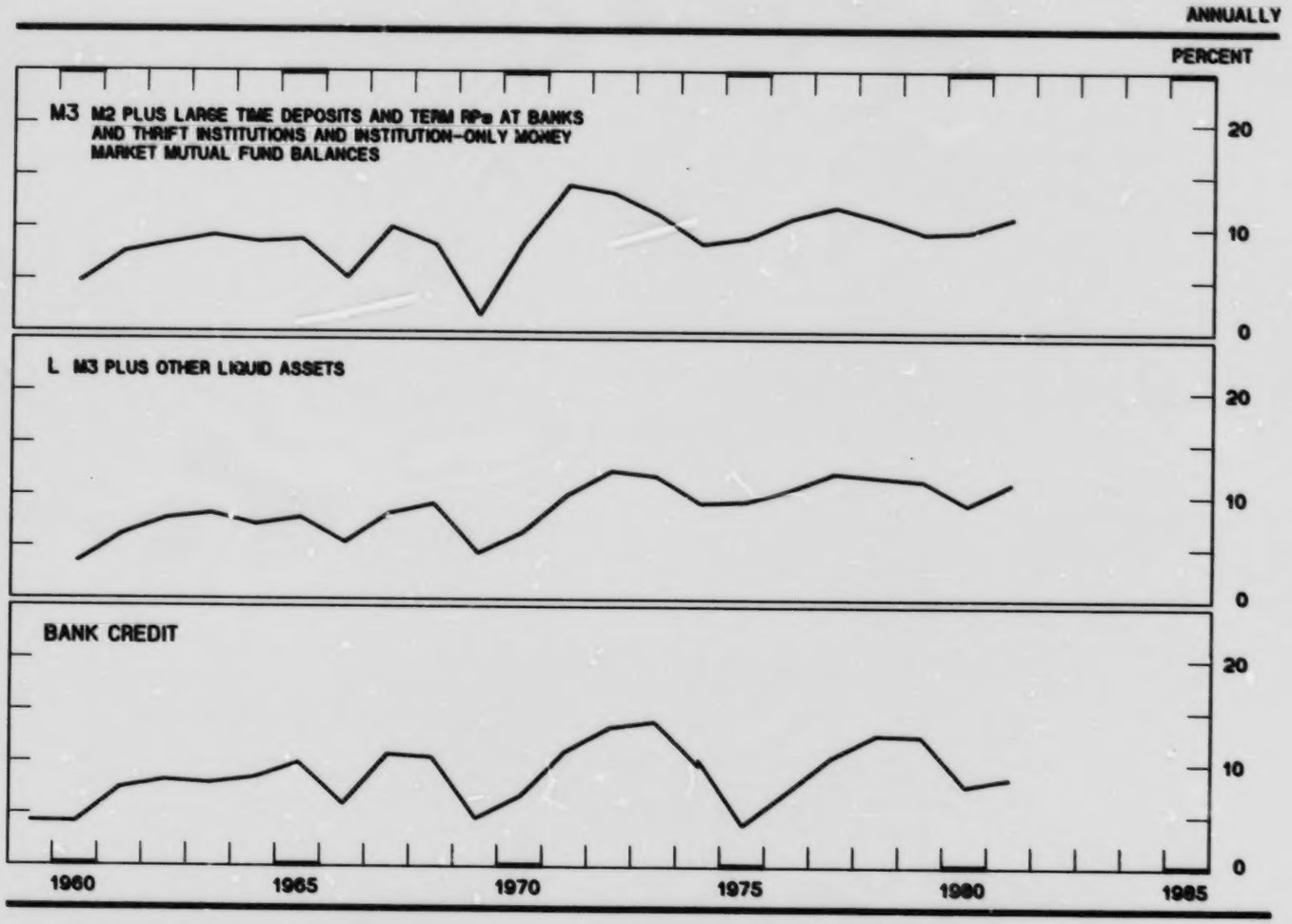


GROWTH OF MONETARY AND BANKING AGGREGATES

ANNUALLY



GROWTH OF MONETARY AND BANKING AGGREGATES



THRIFT INSTITUTION DEPOSITS

TOTAL DEPOSITS

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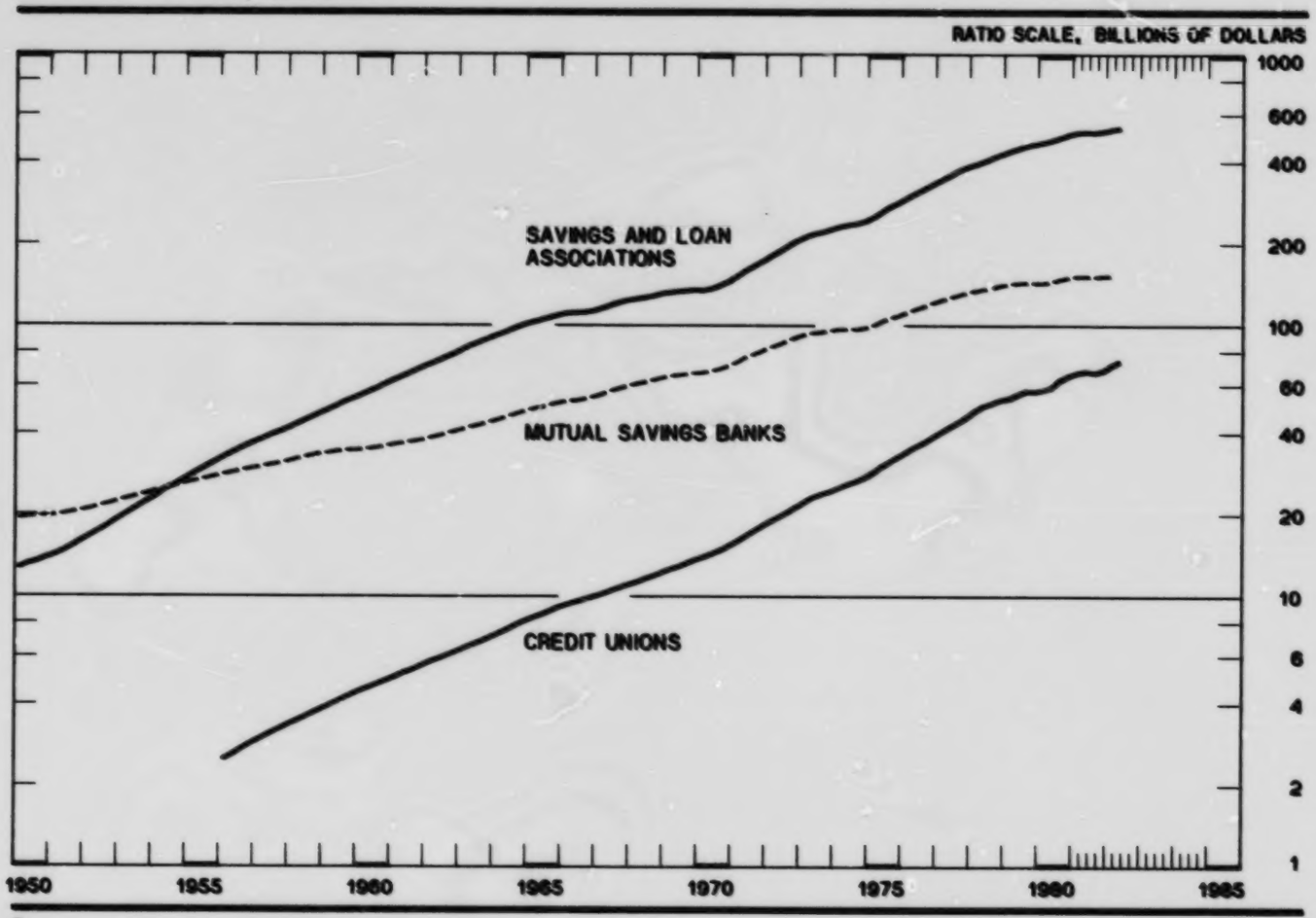

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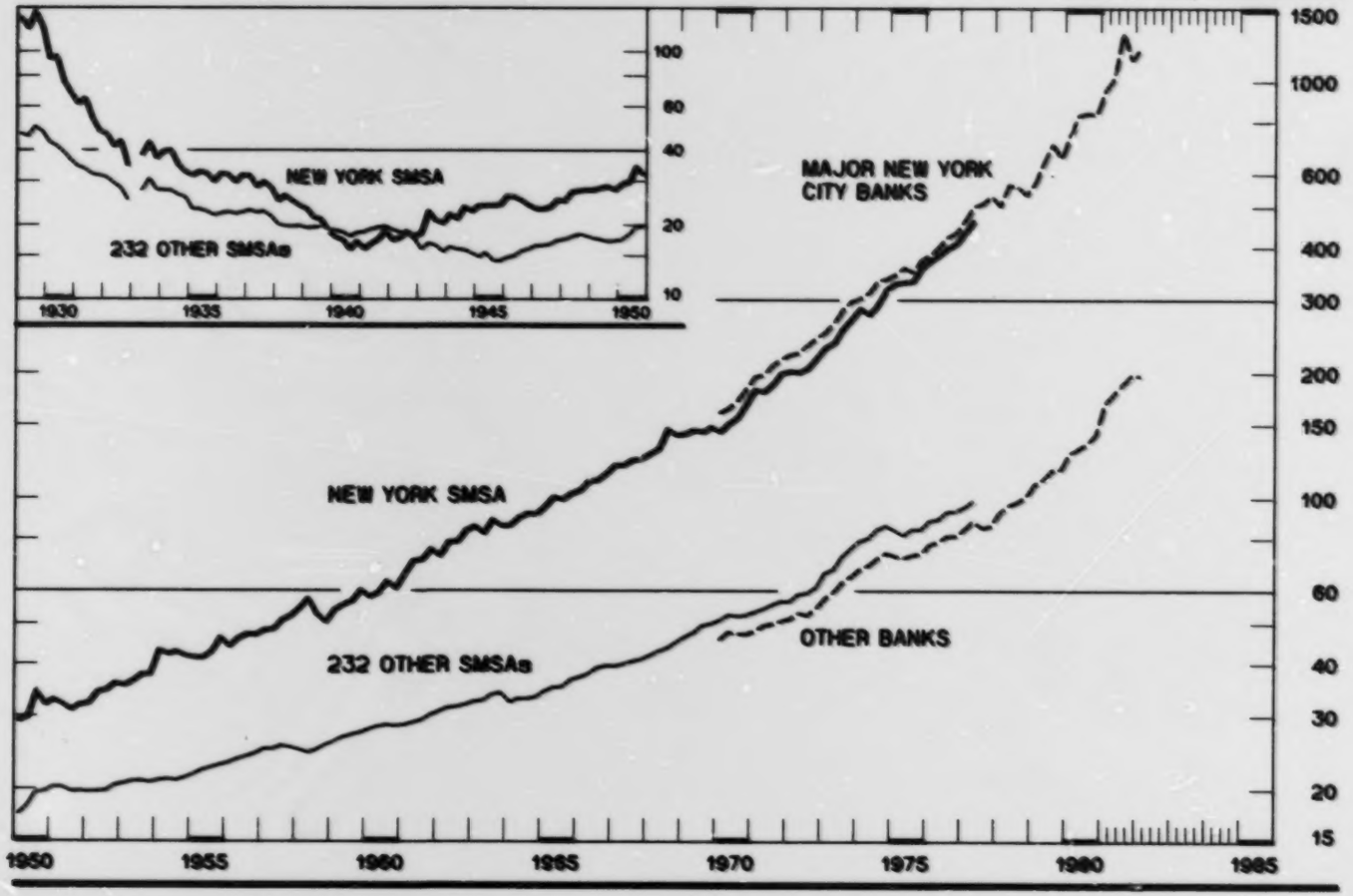

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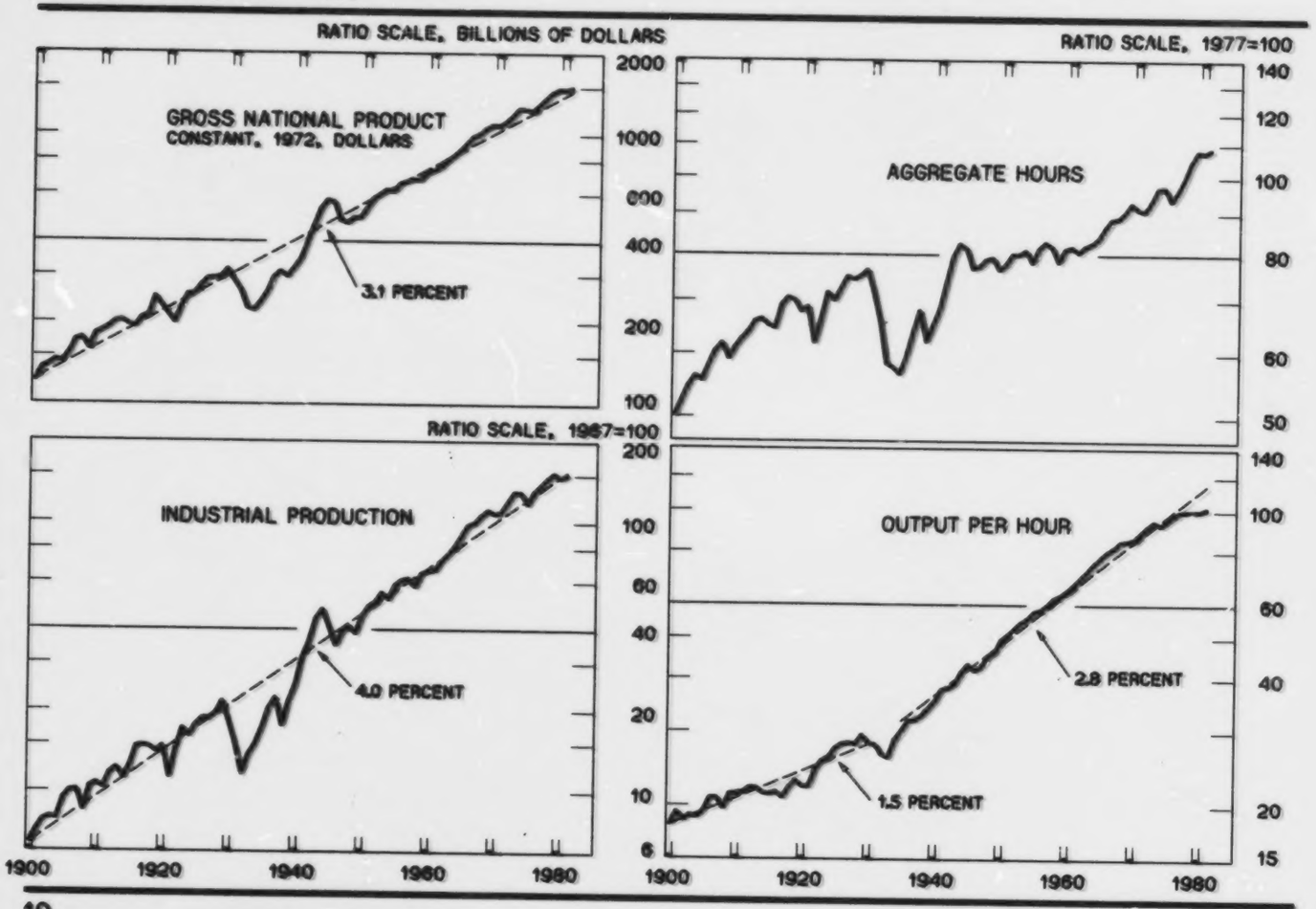
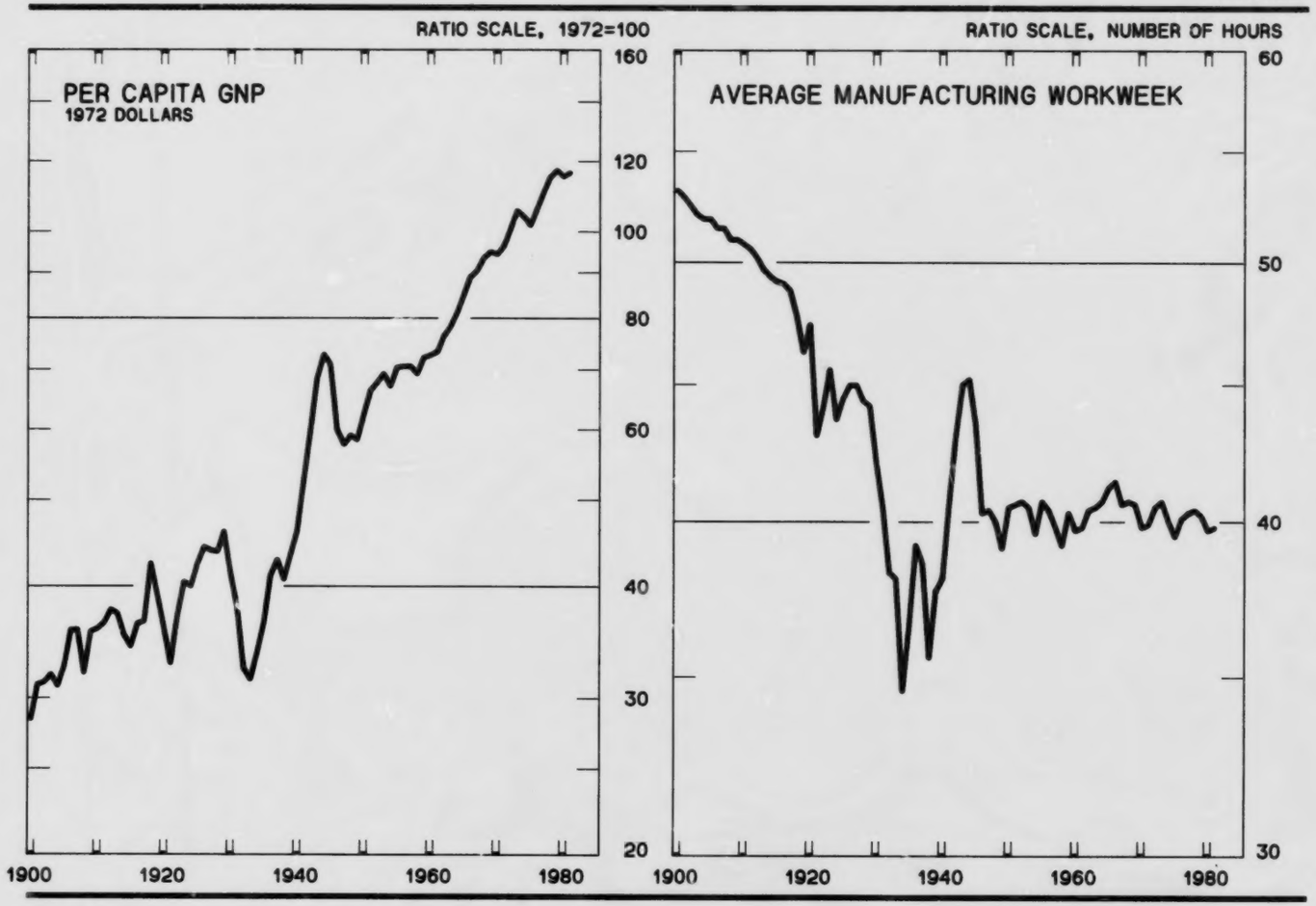


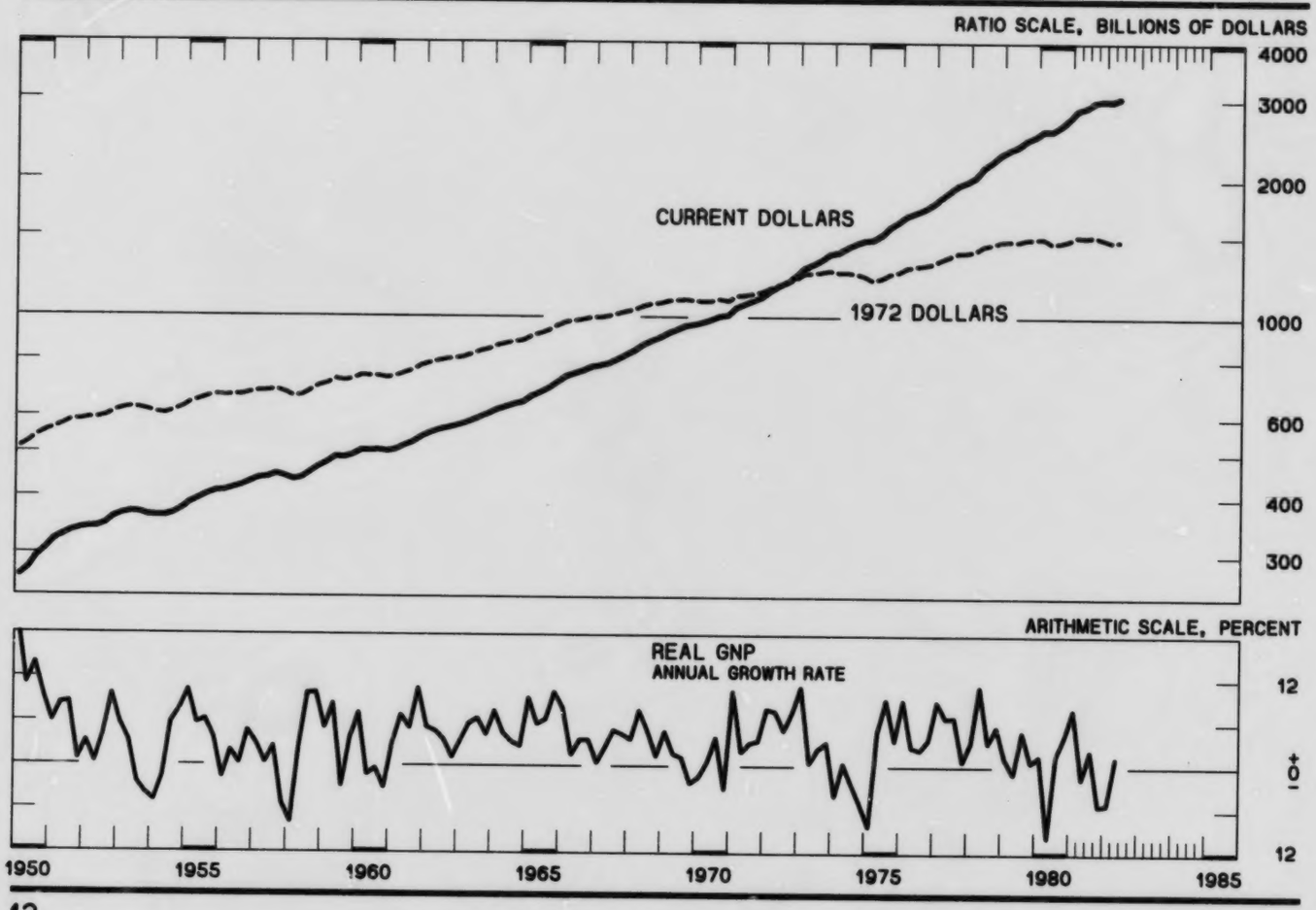
PER CAPITA OUTPUT AND WORKWEEK

ANNUALLY



GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY



MAJOR COMPONENTS OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

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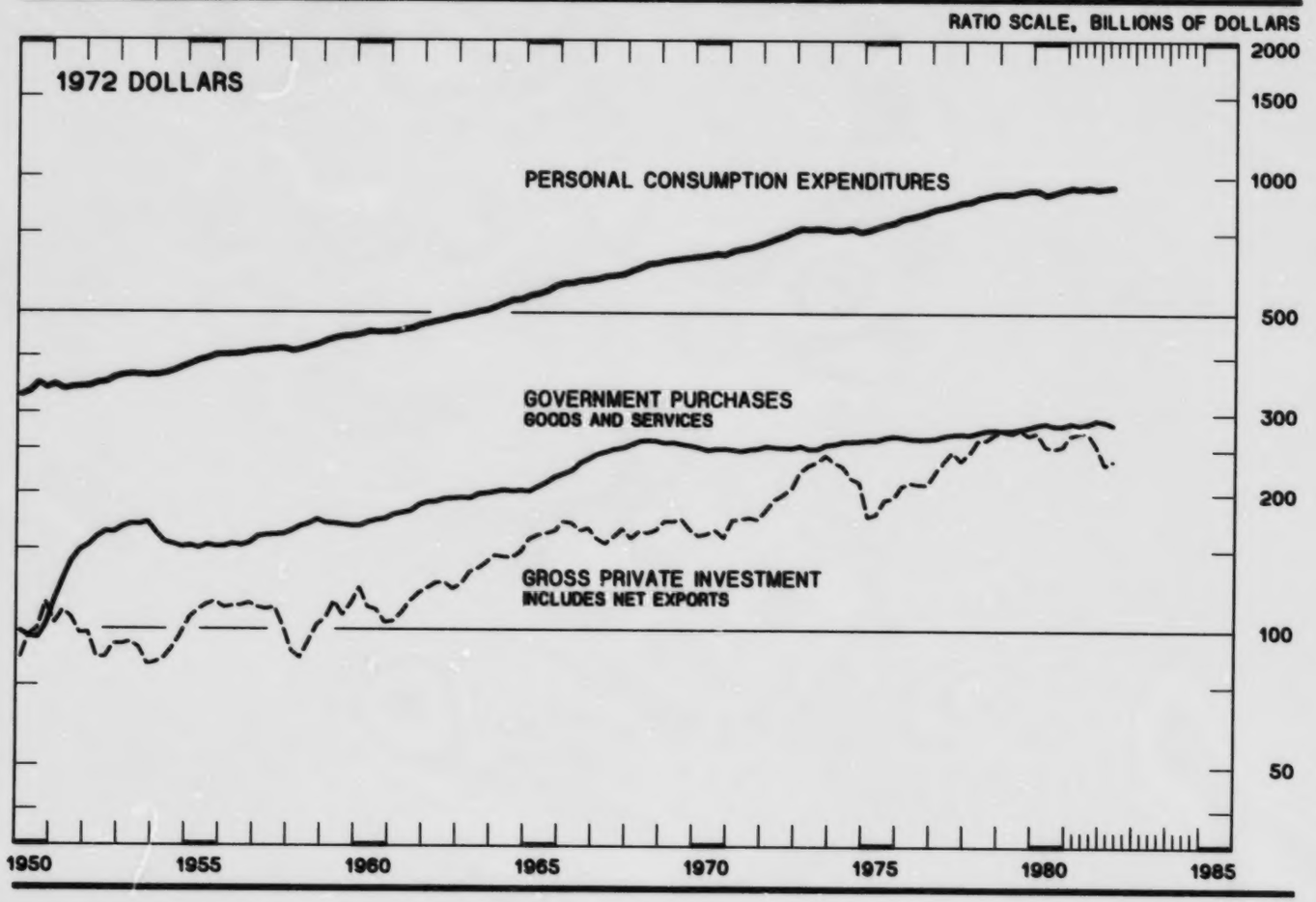

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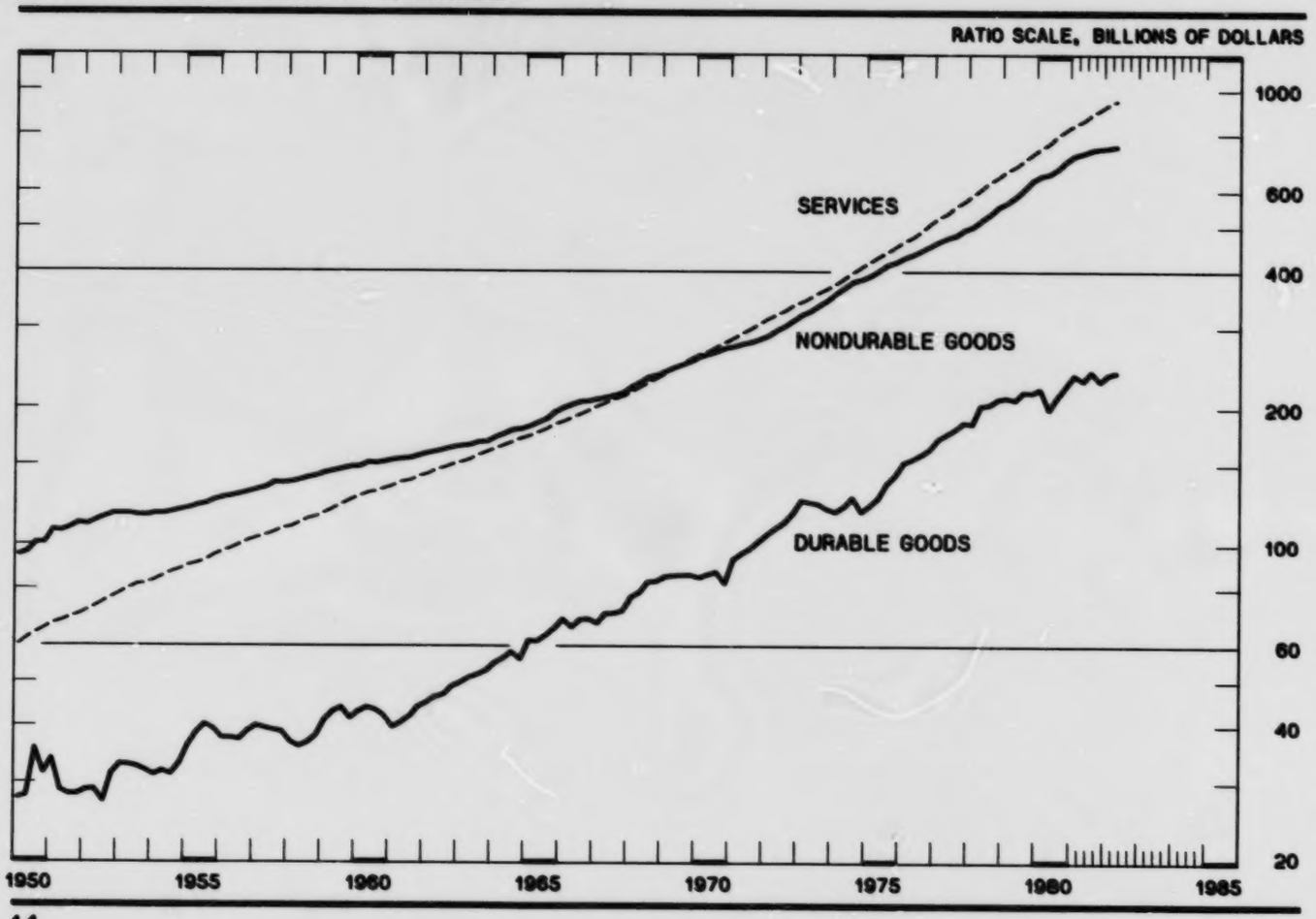

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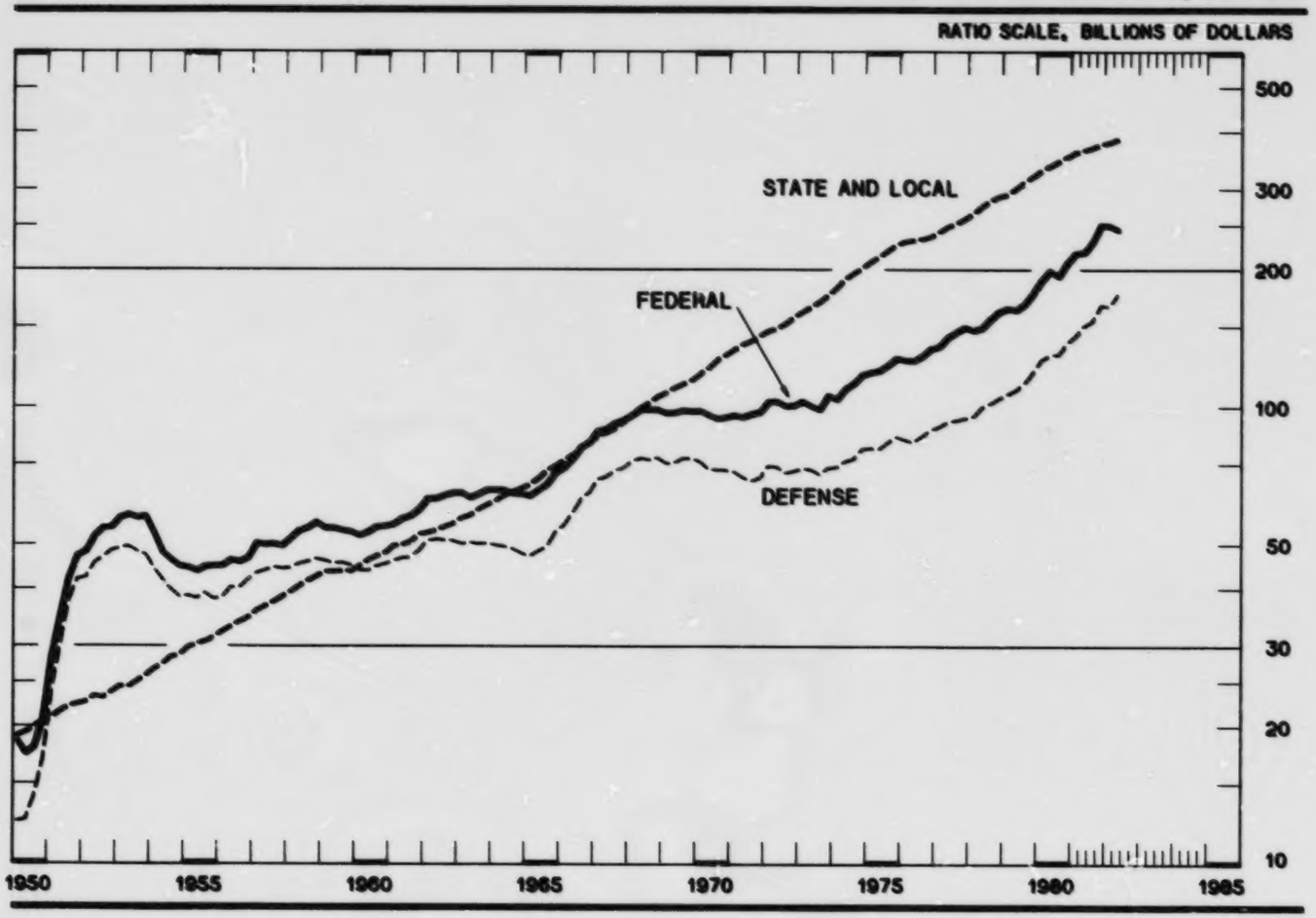

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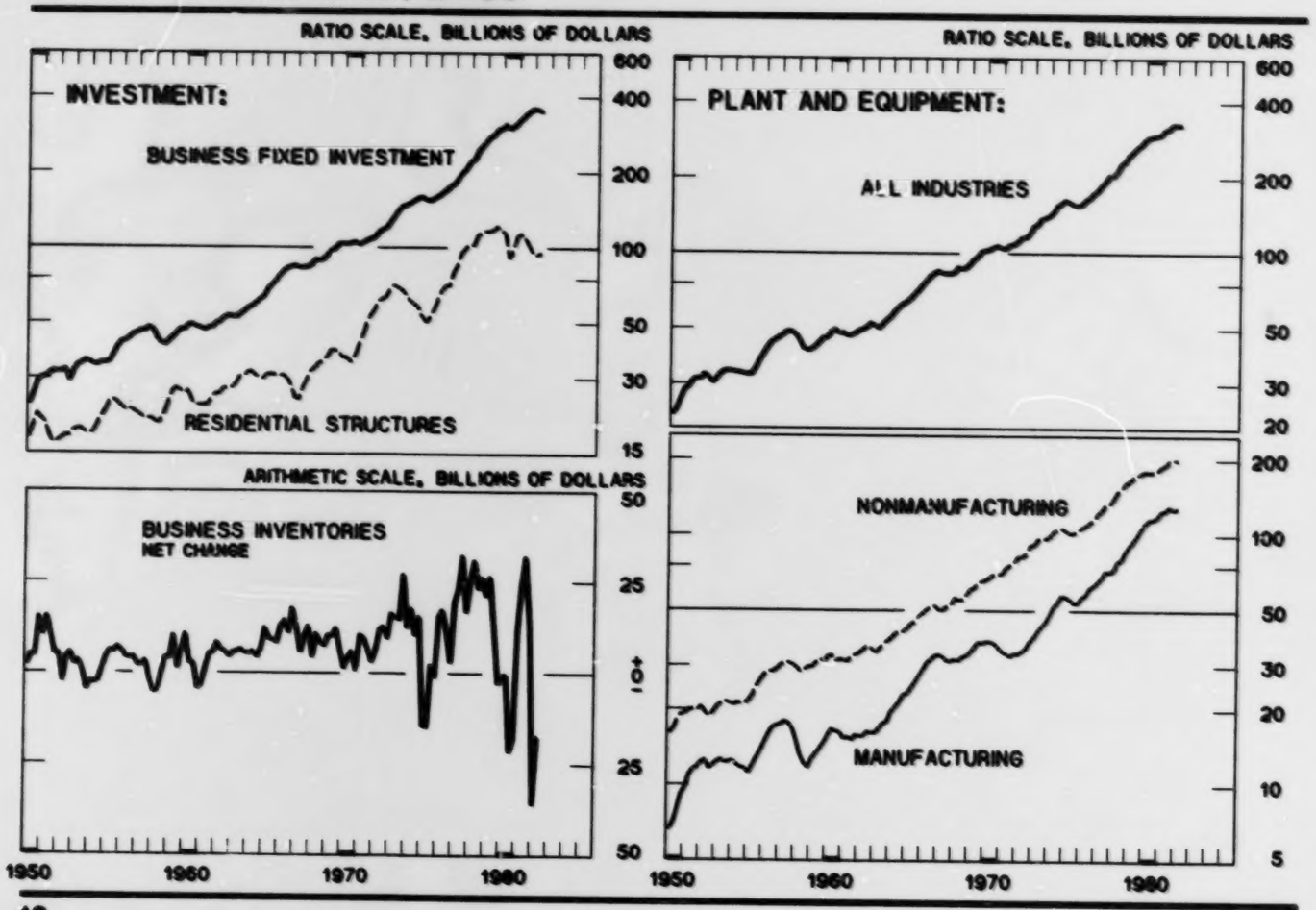
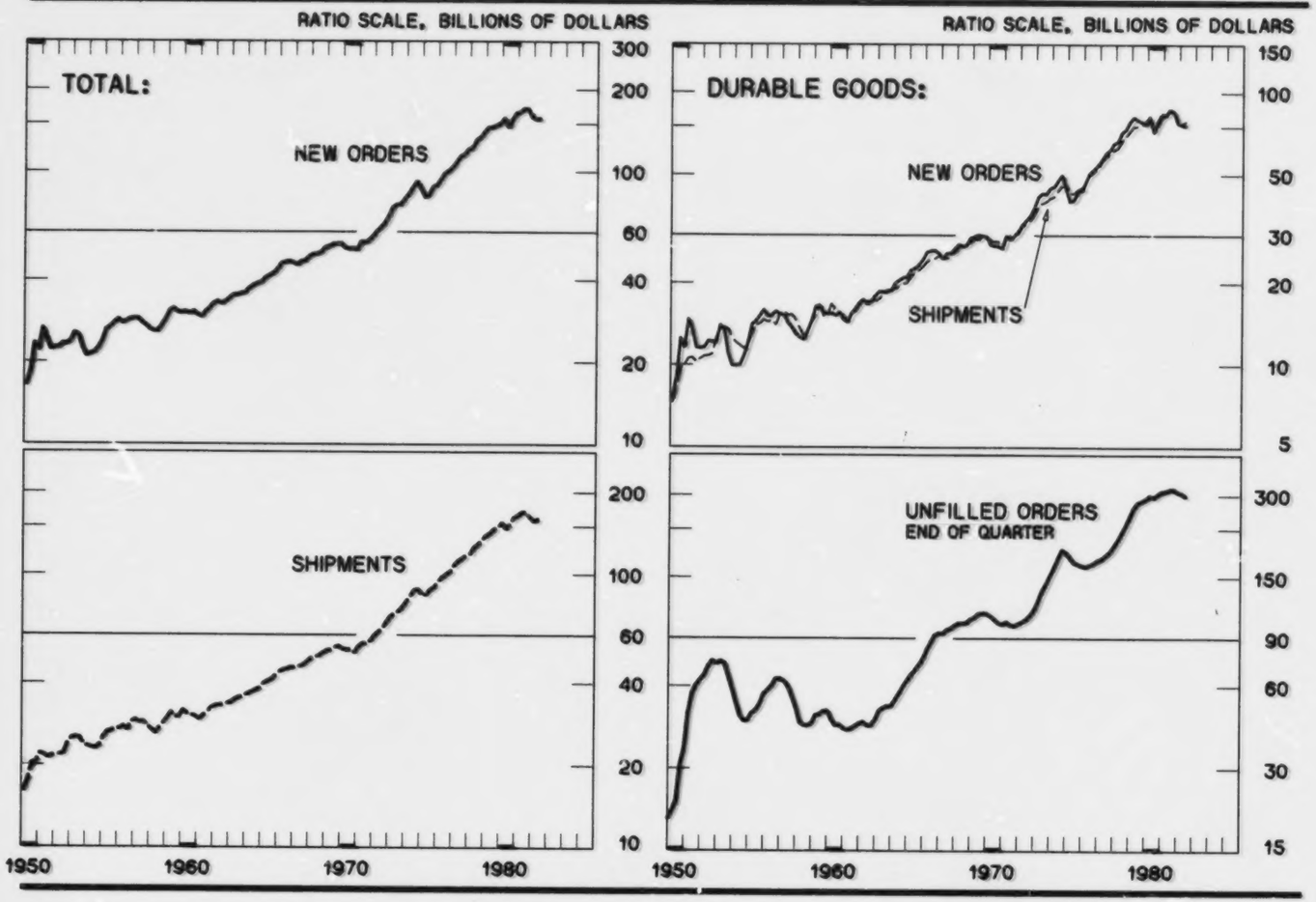


MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY AVERAGES



SALES OF CONSUMER GOODS

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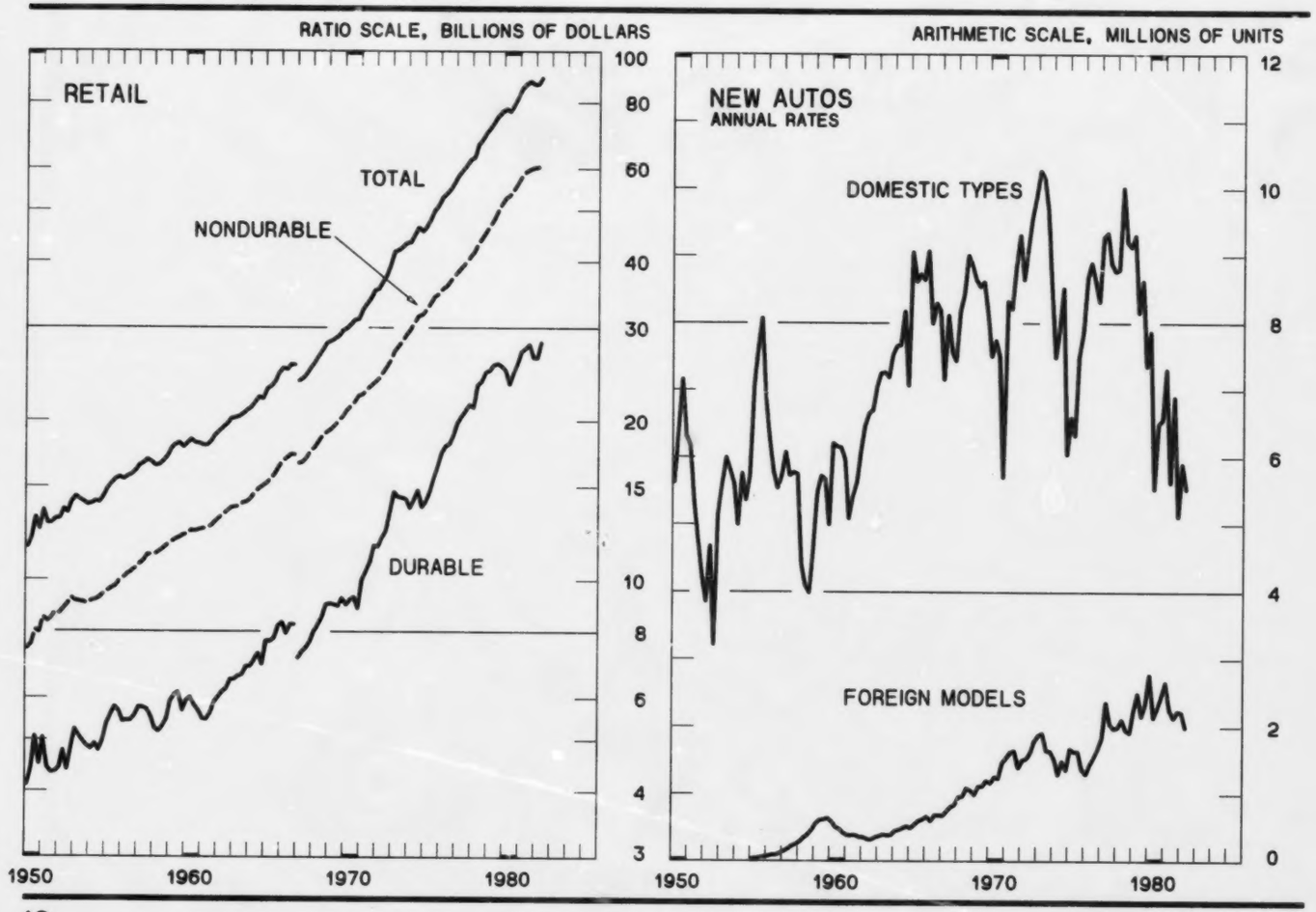

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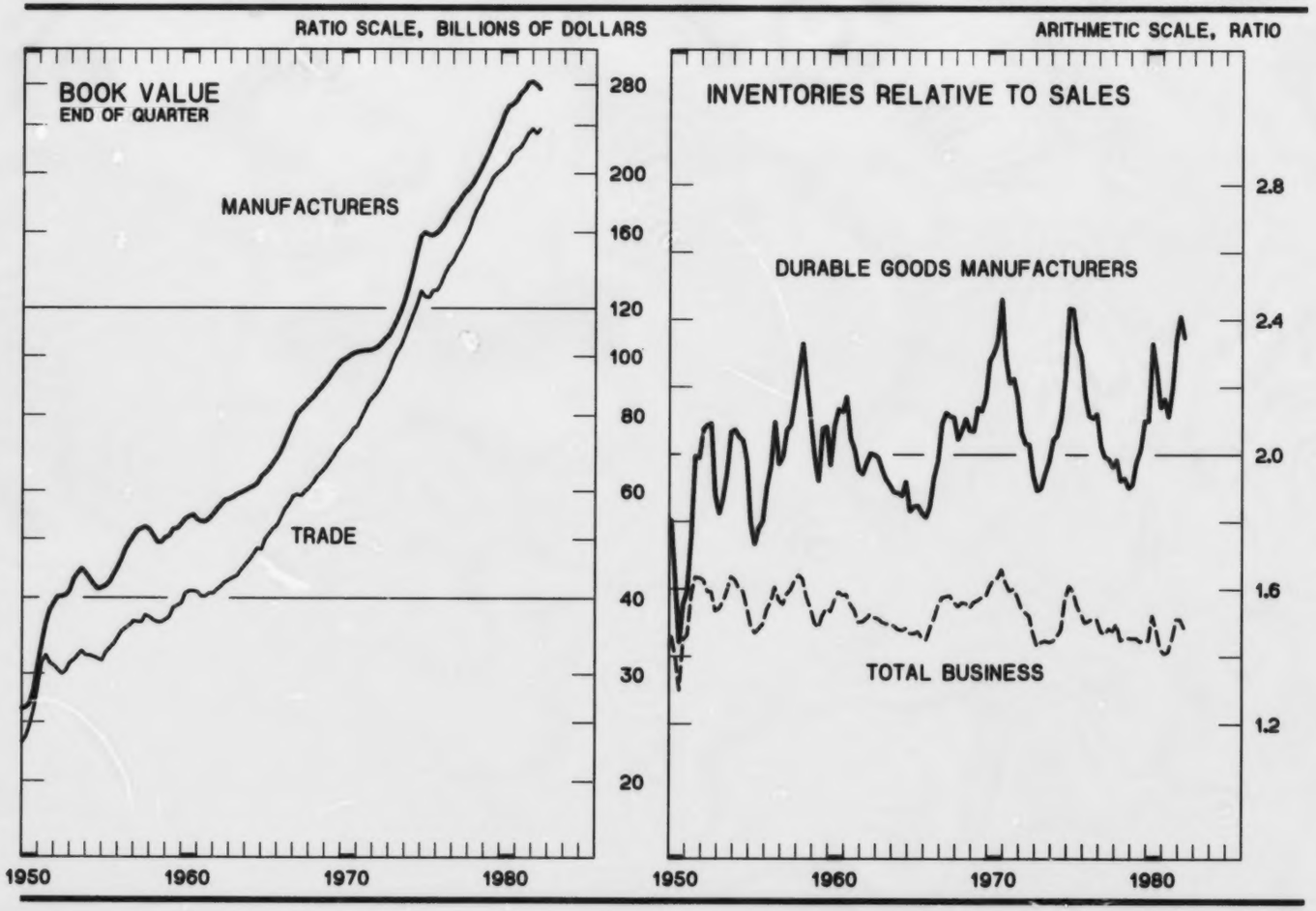
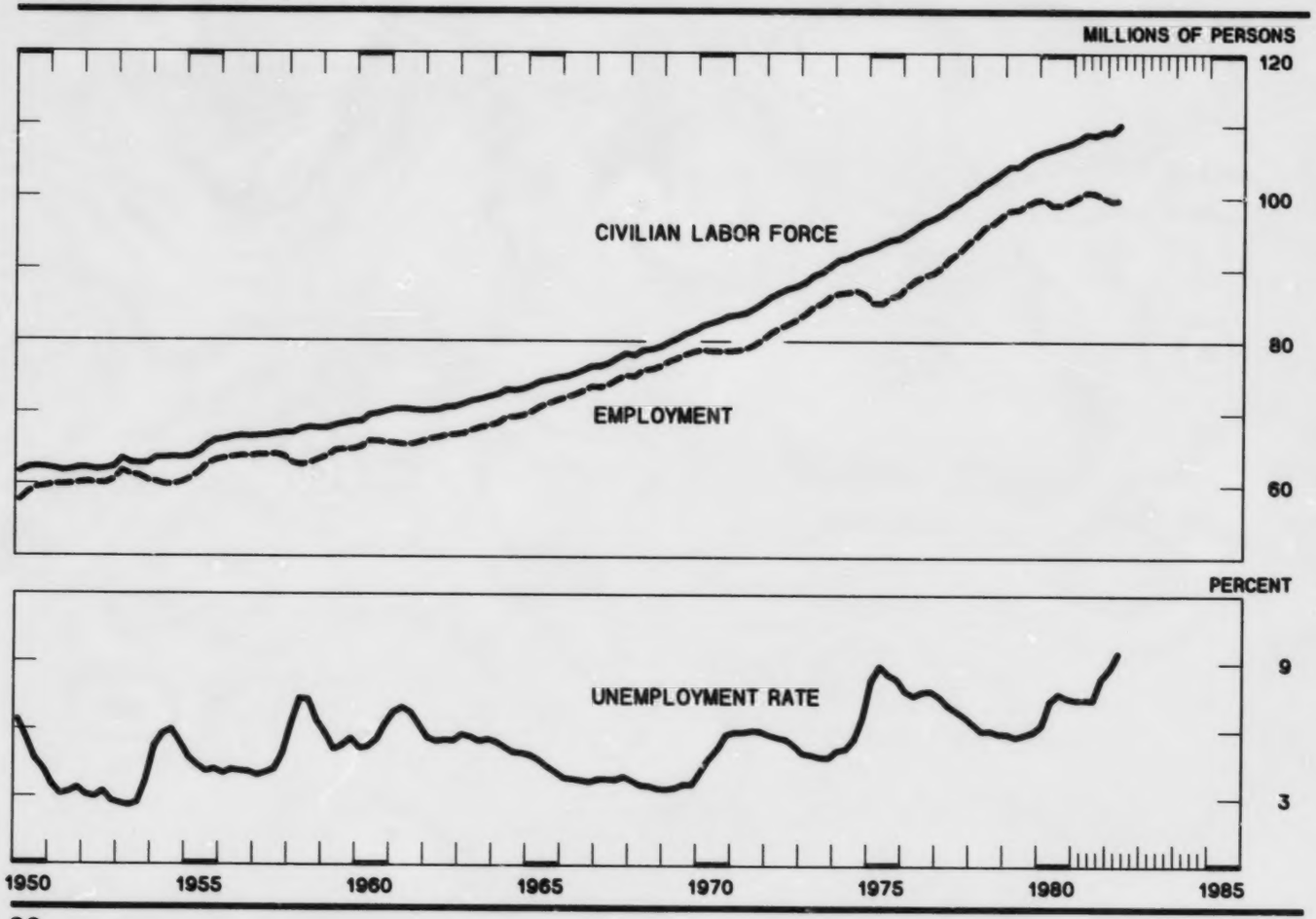
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



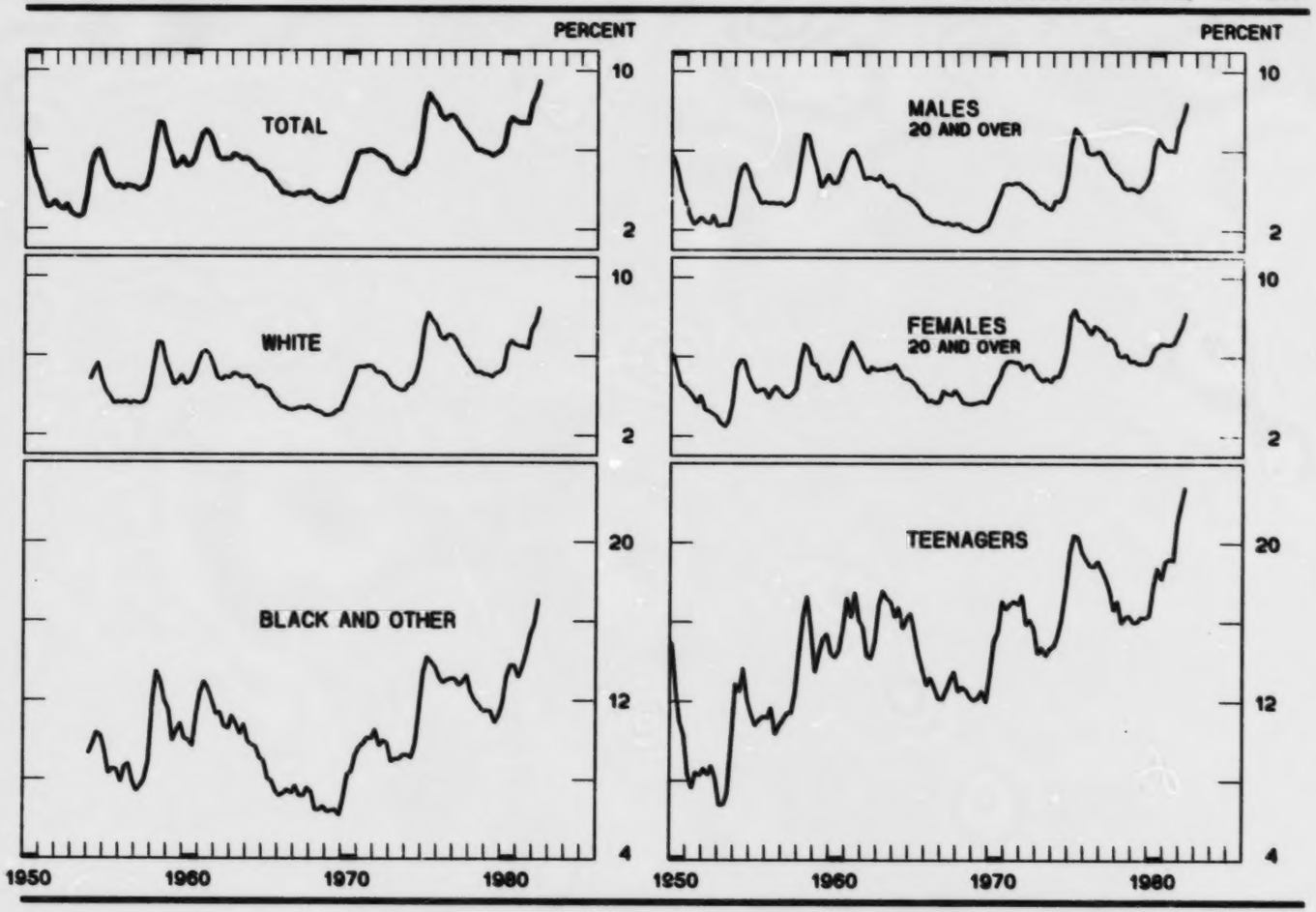
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS

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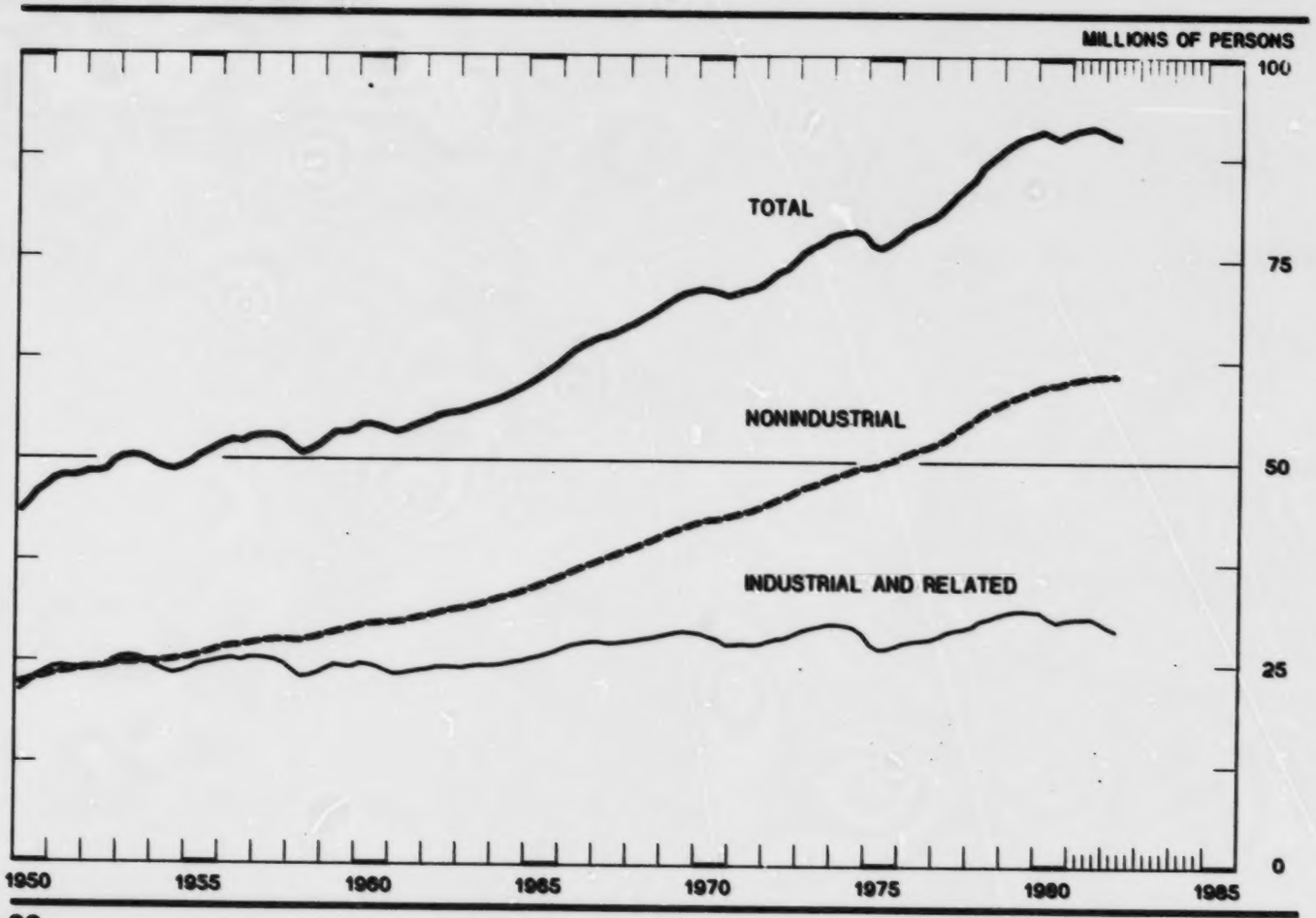
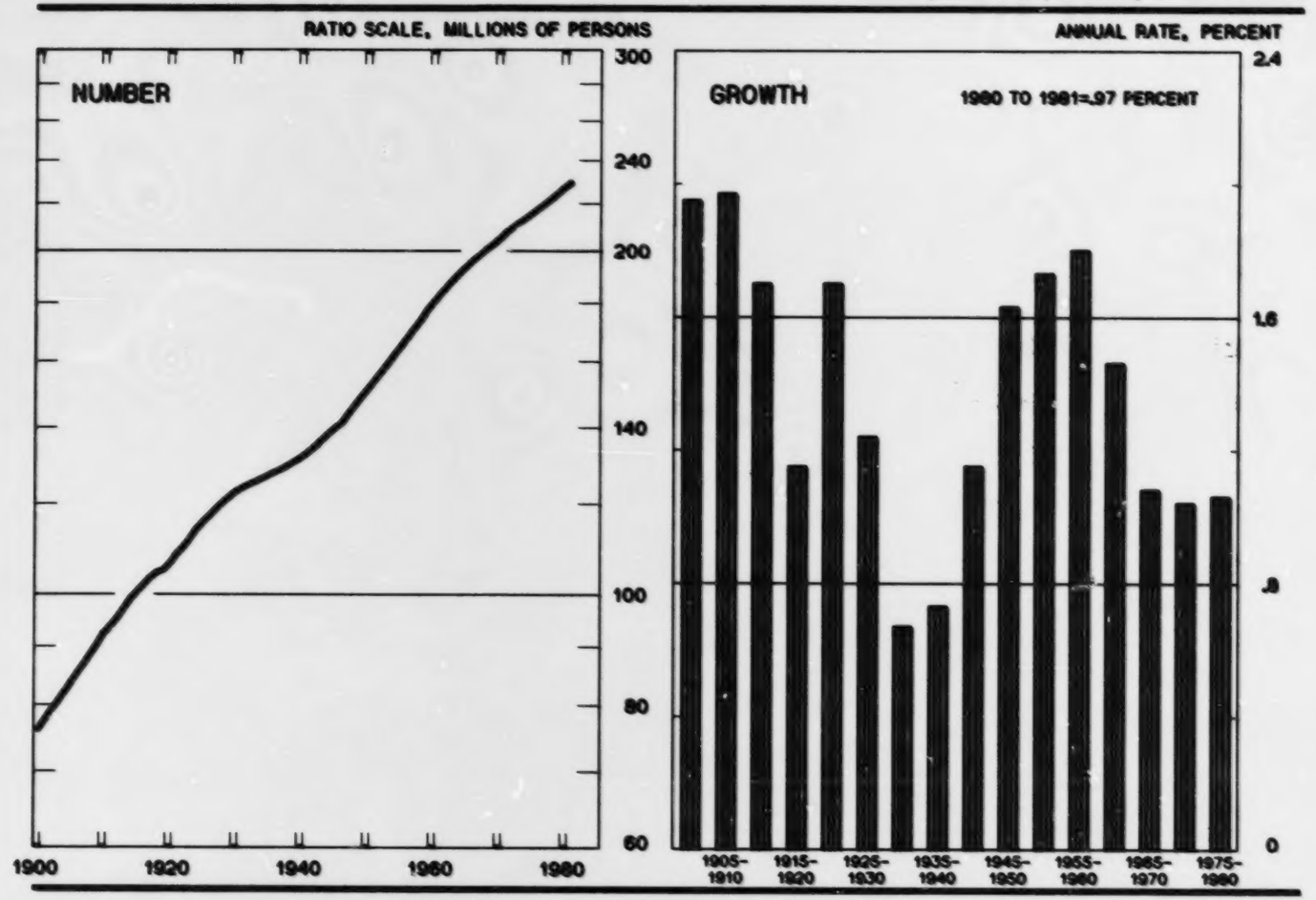


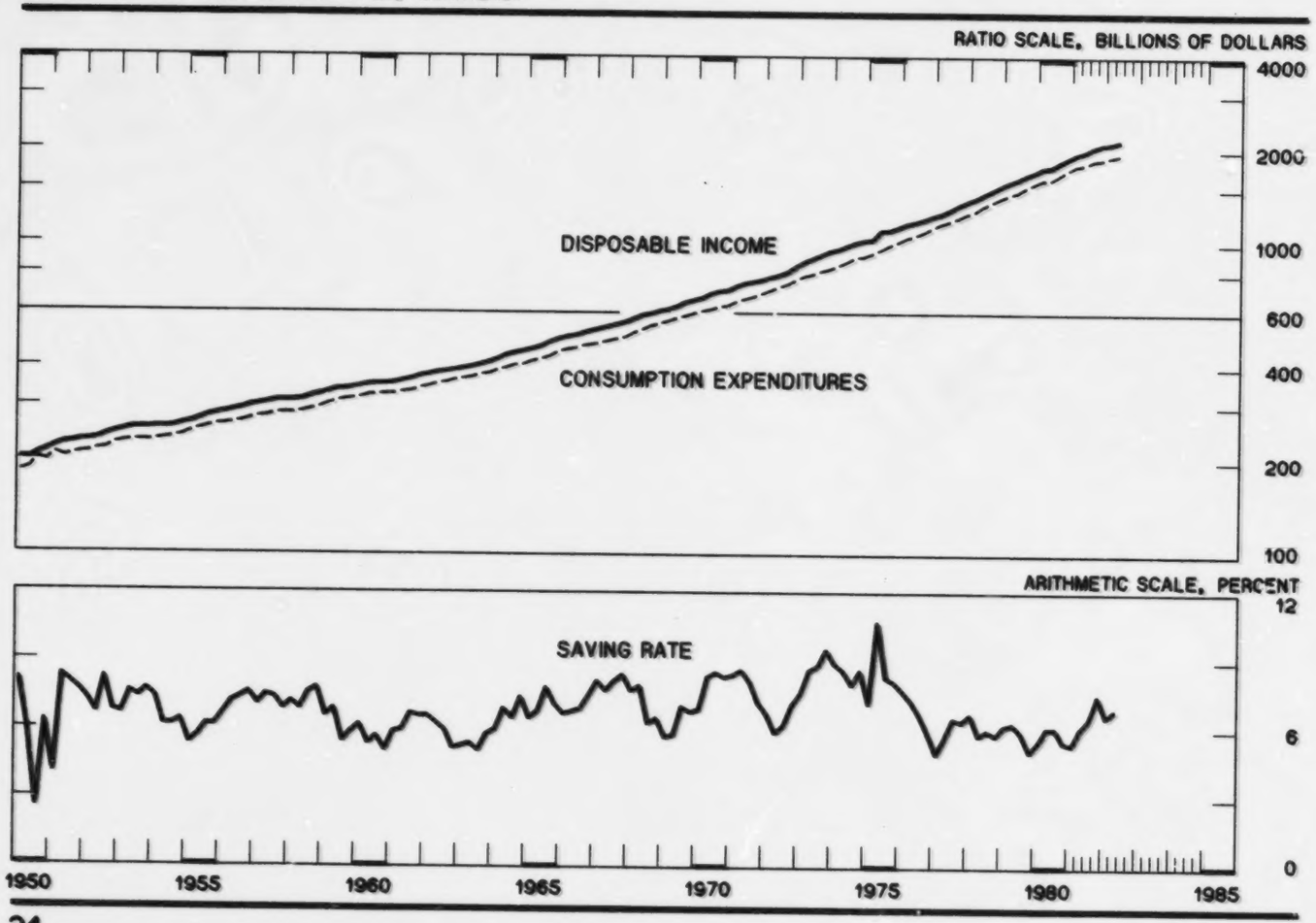
POPULATION

NUMBER, ANNUALLY; GROWTH, 5-YEAR PERIODS



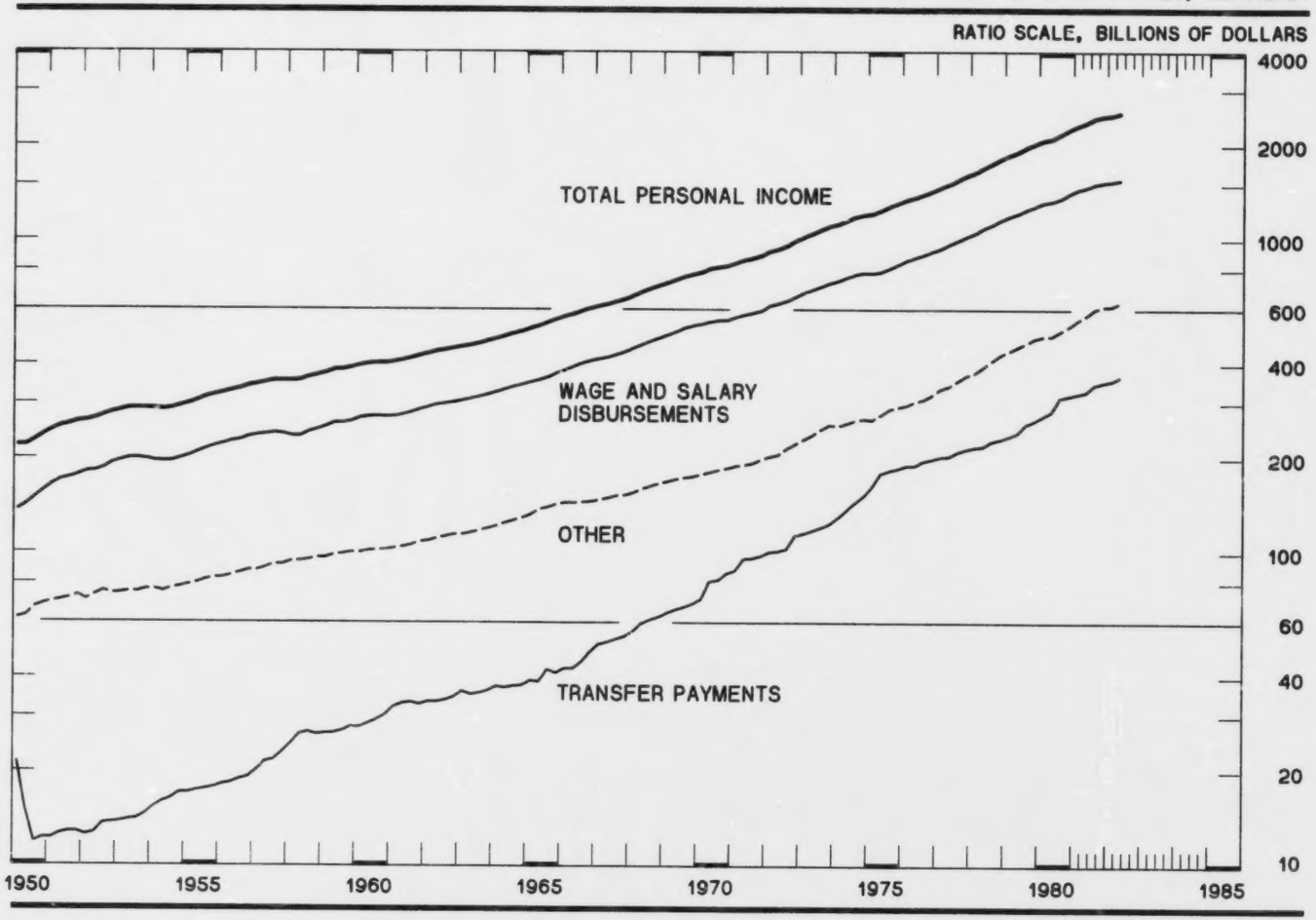
DISPOSABLE INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND SAVING

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY



PERSONAL INCOME

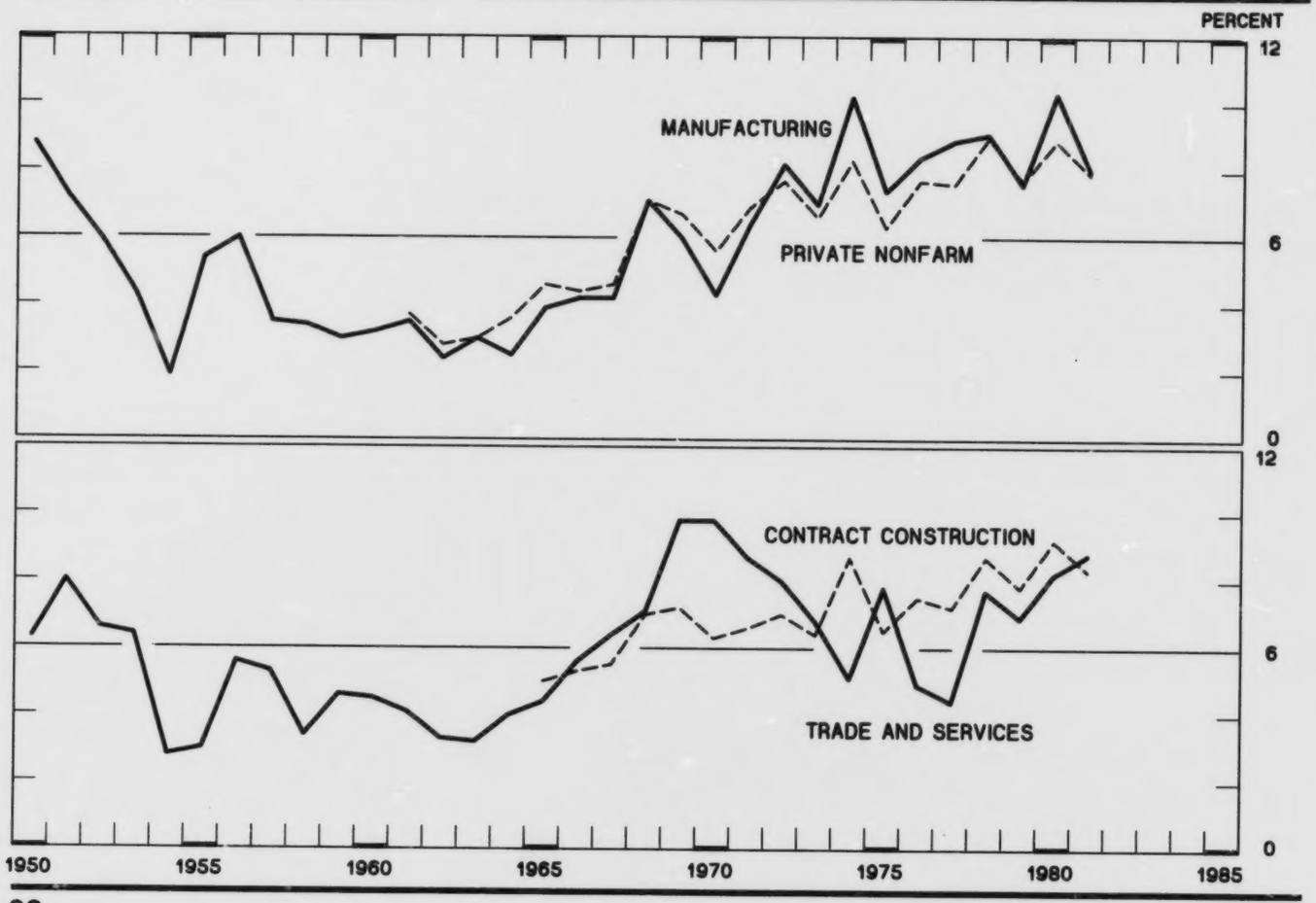
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY



AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

PRIVATE NONFARM SECTOR

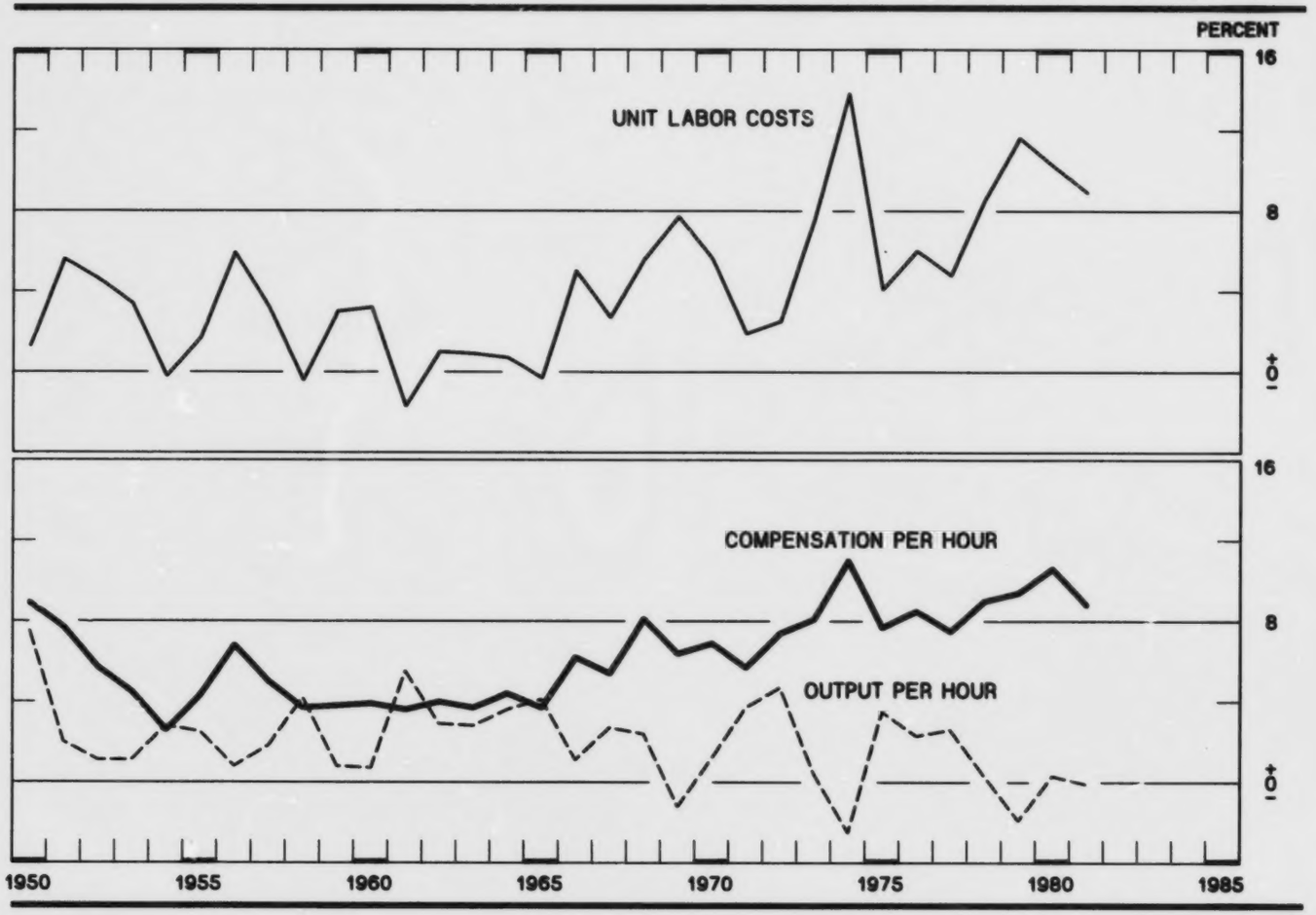
CHANGE AT ANNUAL RATE; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, ANNUALLY



PRODUCTIVITY AND COSTS

NONFARM BUSINESS SECTOR

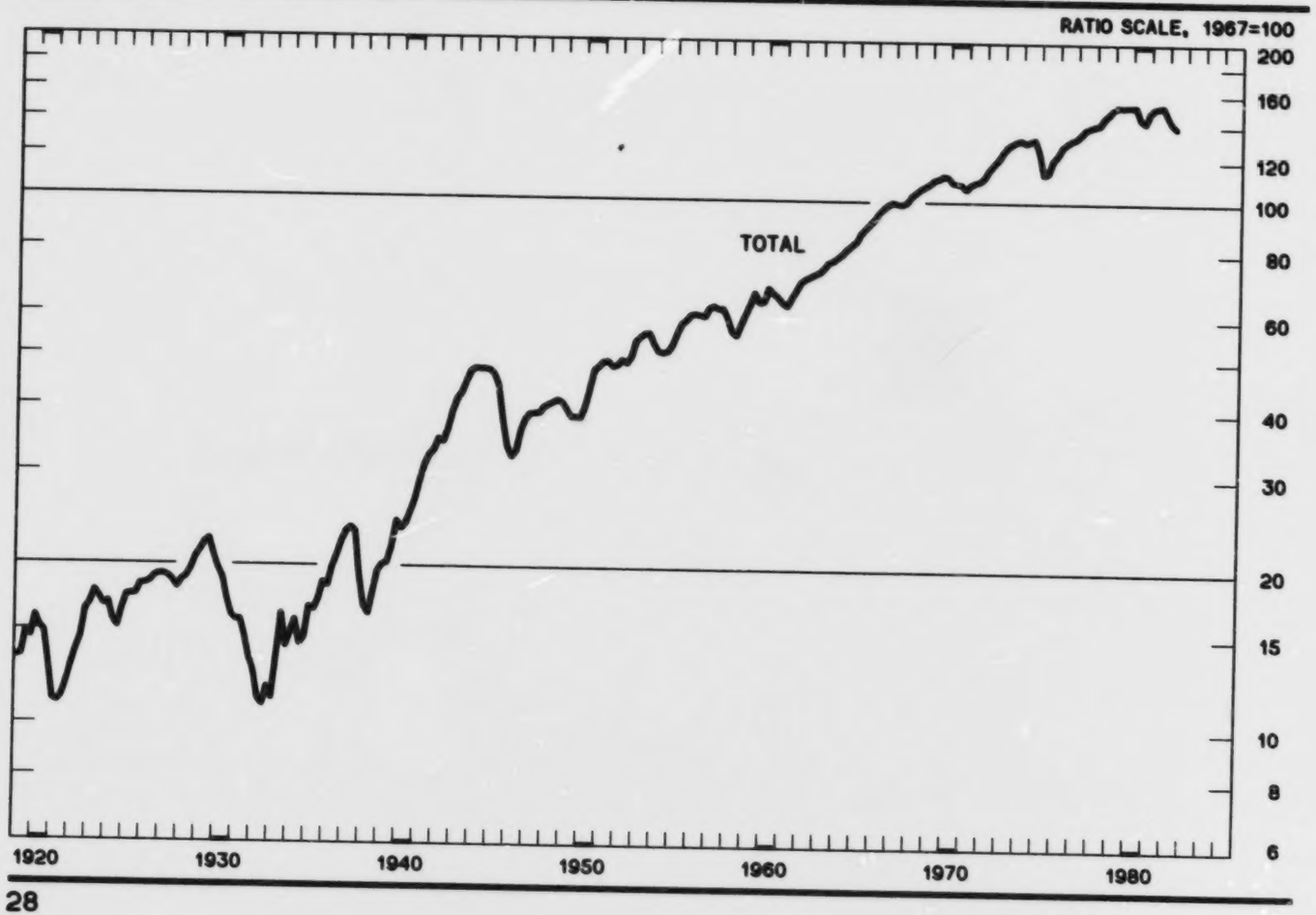
CHANGE AT ANNUAL RATE; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, ANNUALLY



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



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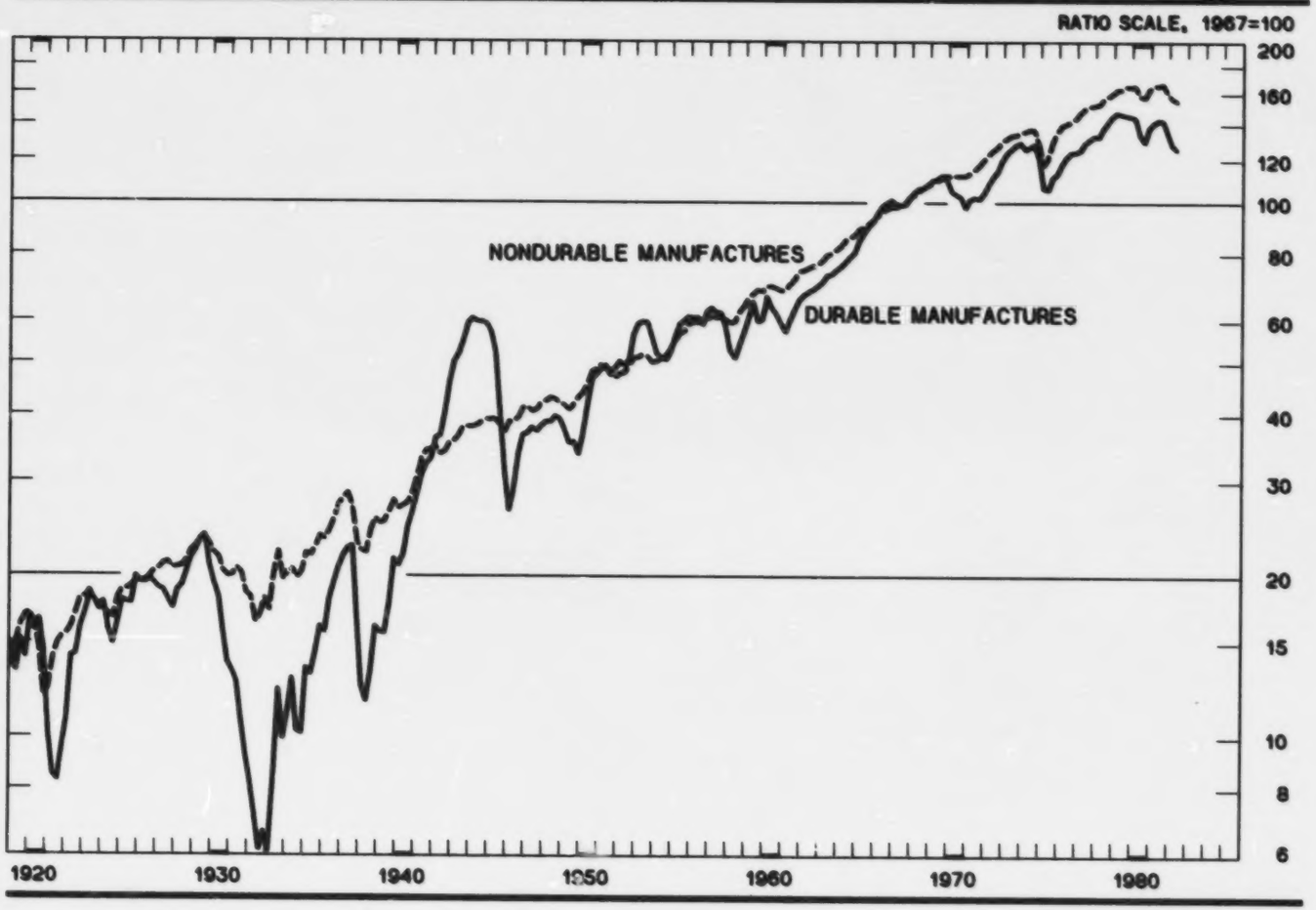
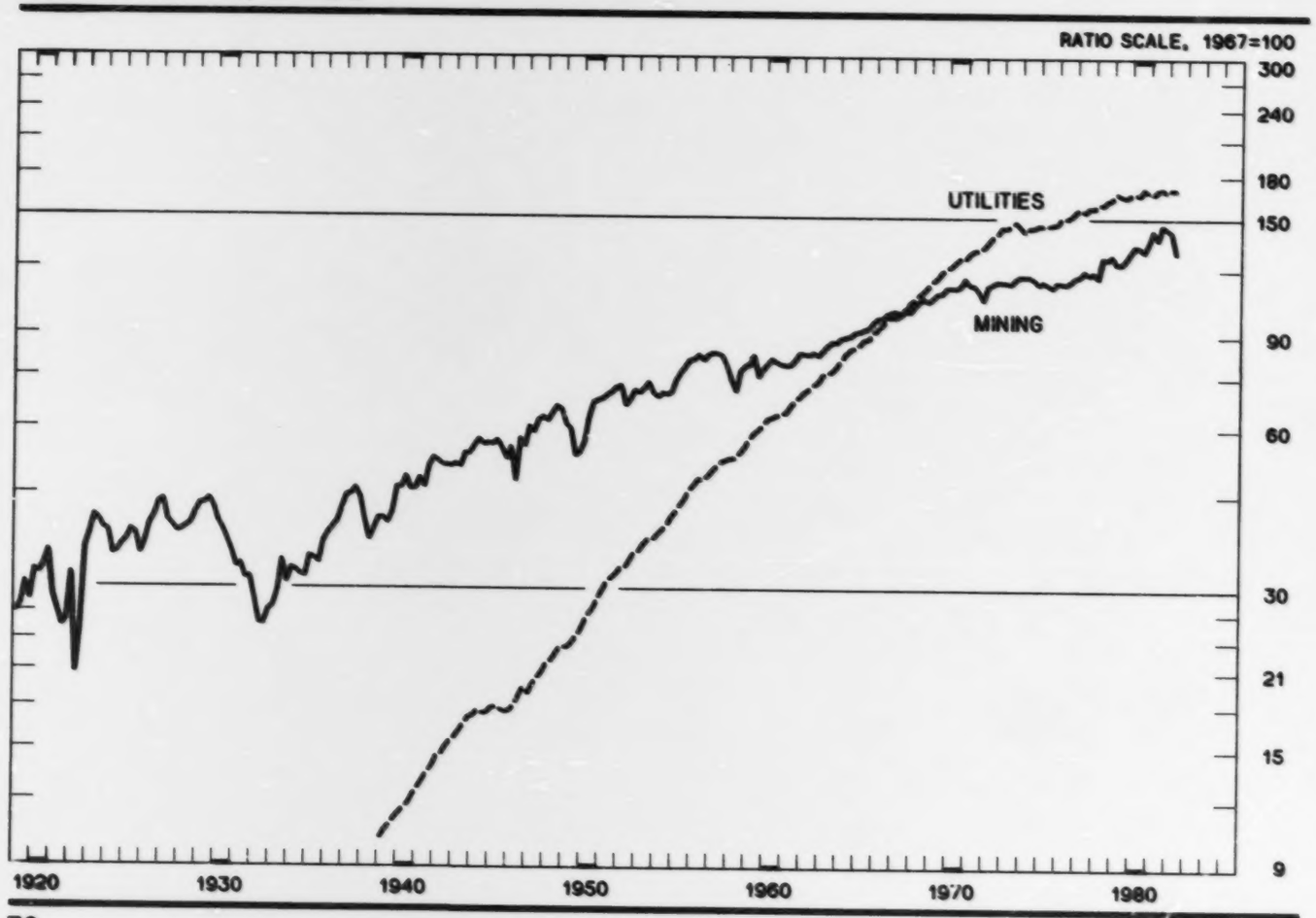
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

MANUFACTURING

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



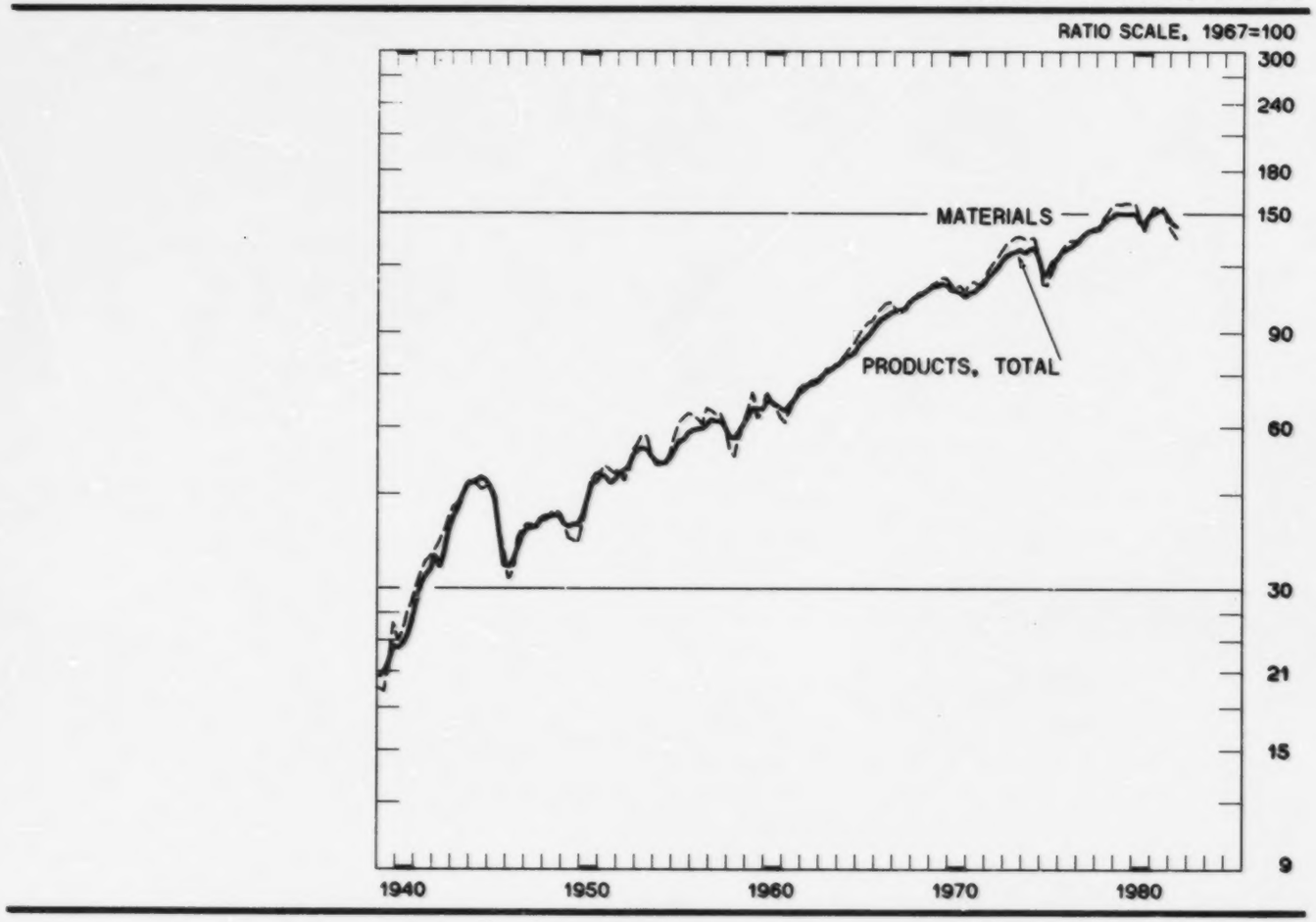
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
MINING AND UTILITIES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

MARKET GROUPINGS

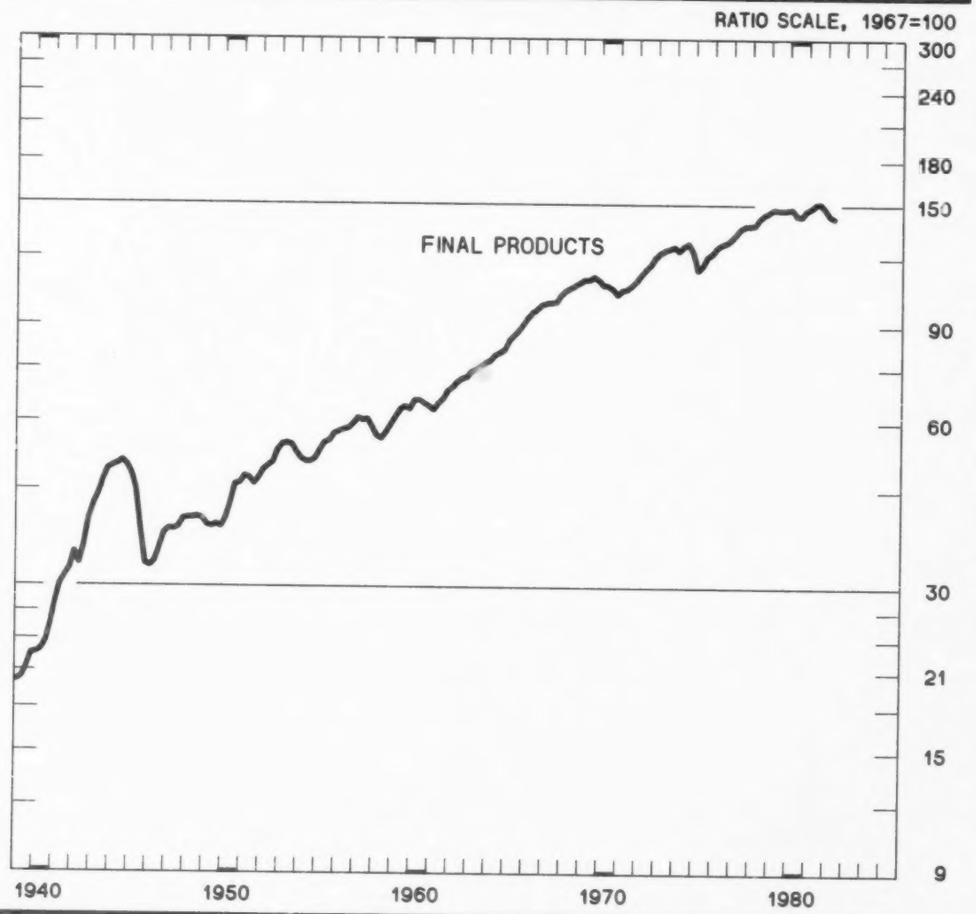
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

MARKET GROUPINGS

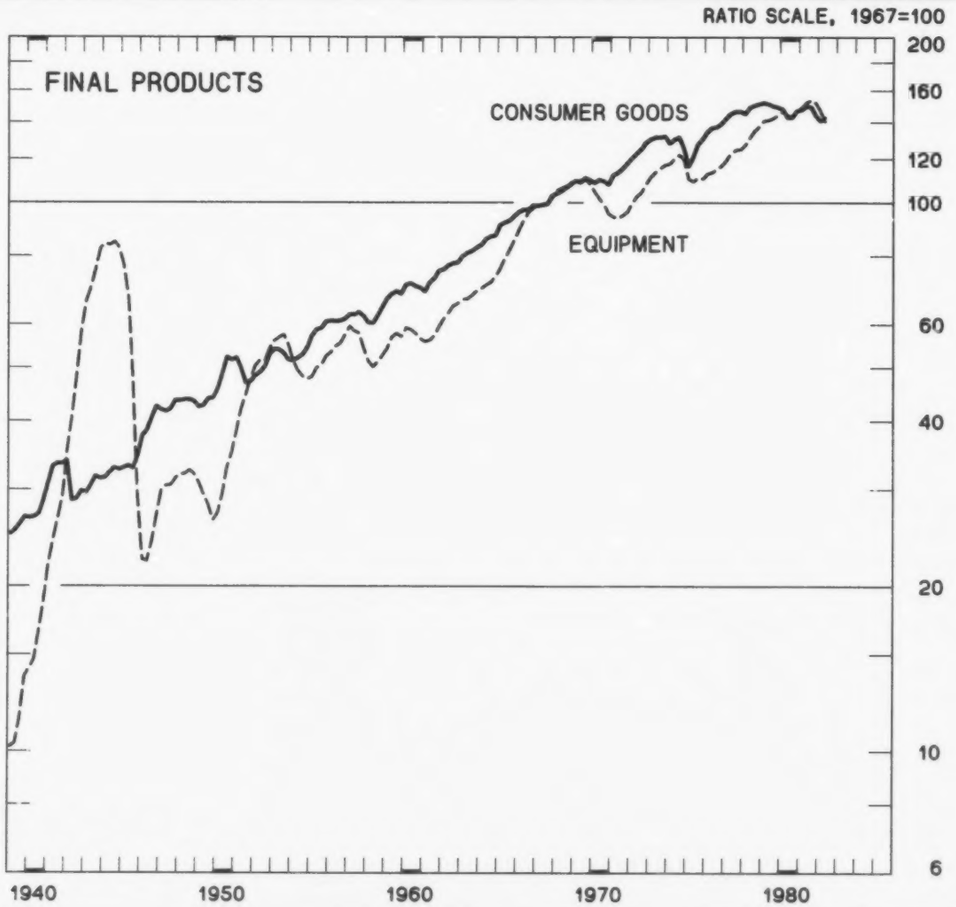
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

MARKET GROUPINGS

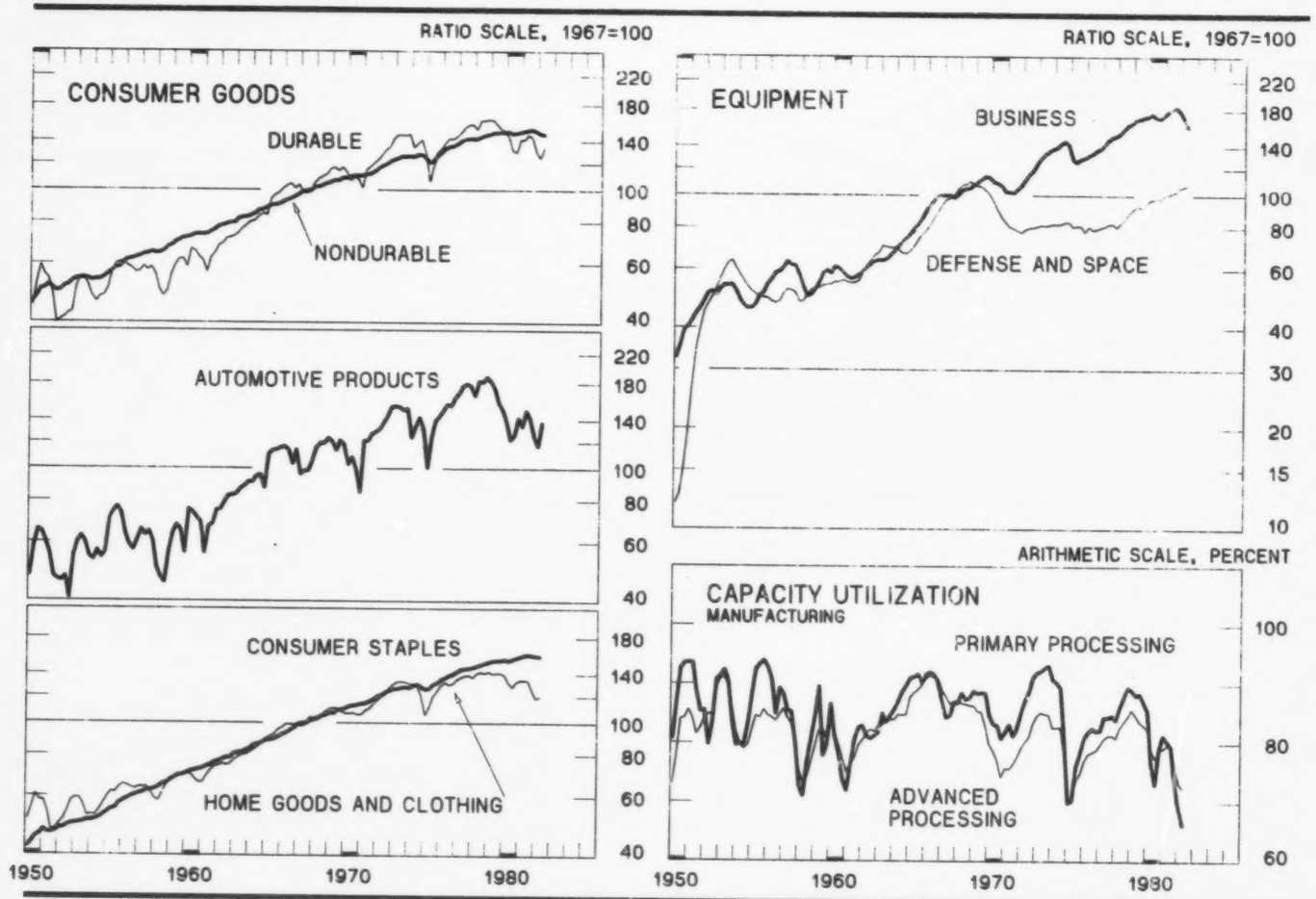
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

MARKET GROUPINGS; CAPACITY UTILIZATION

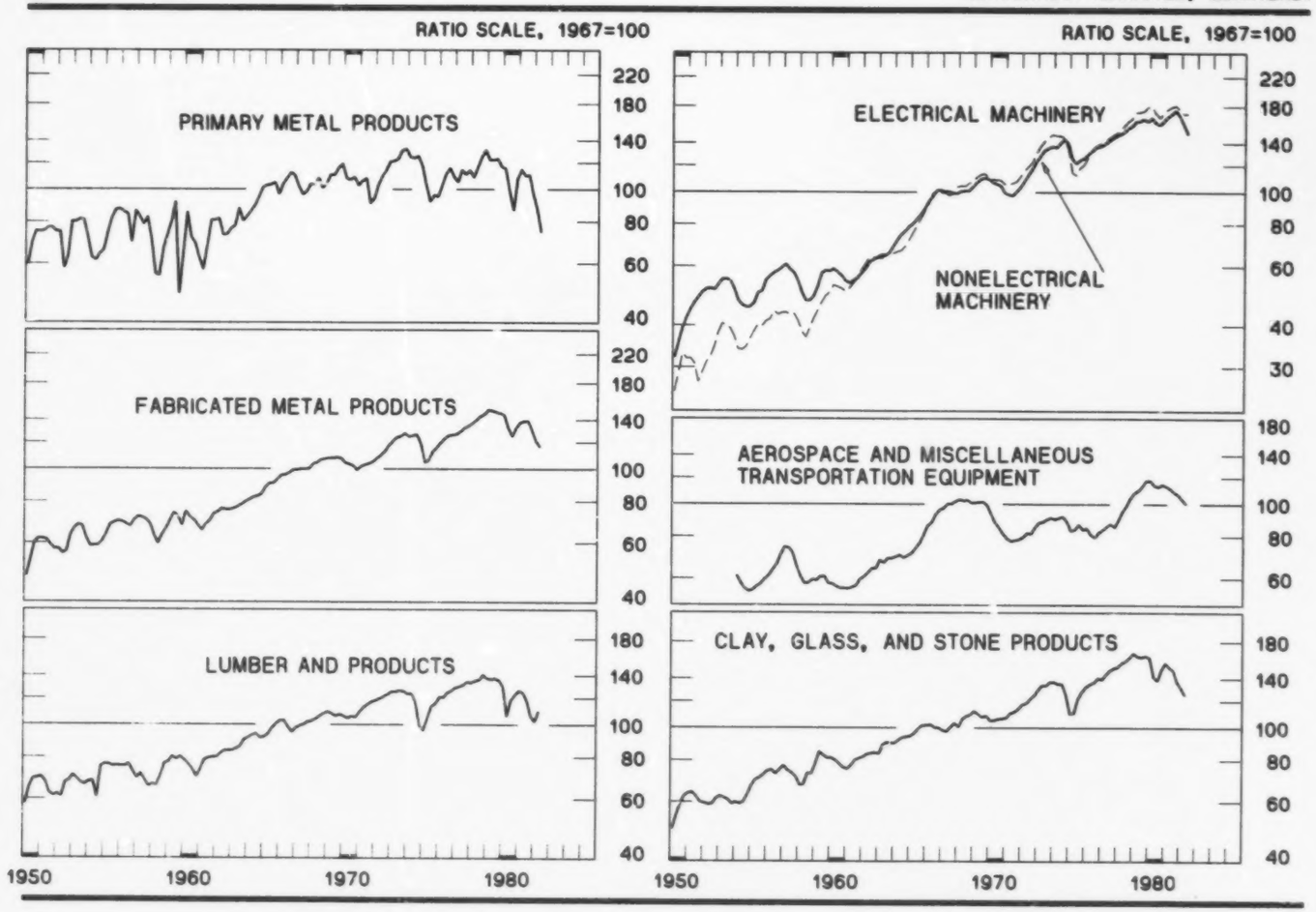
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



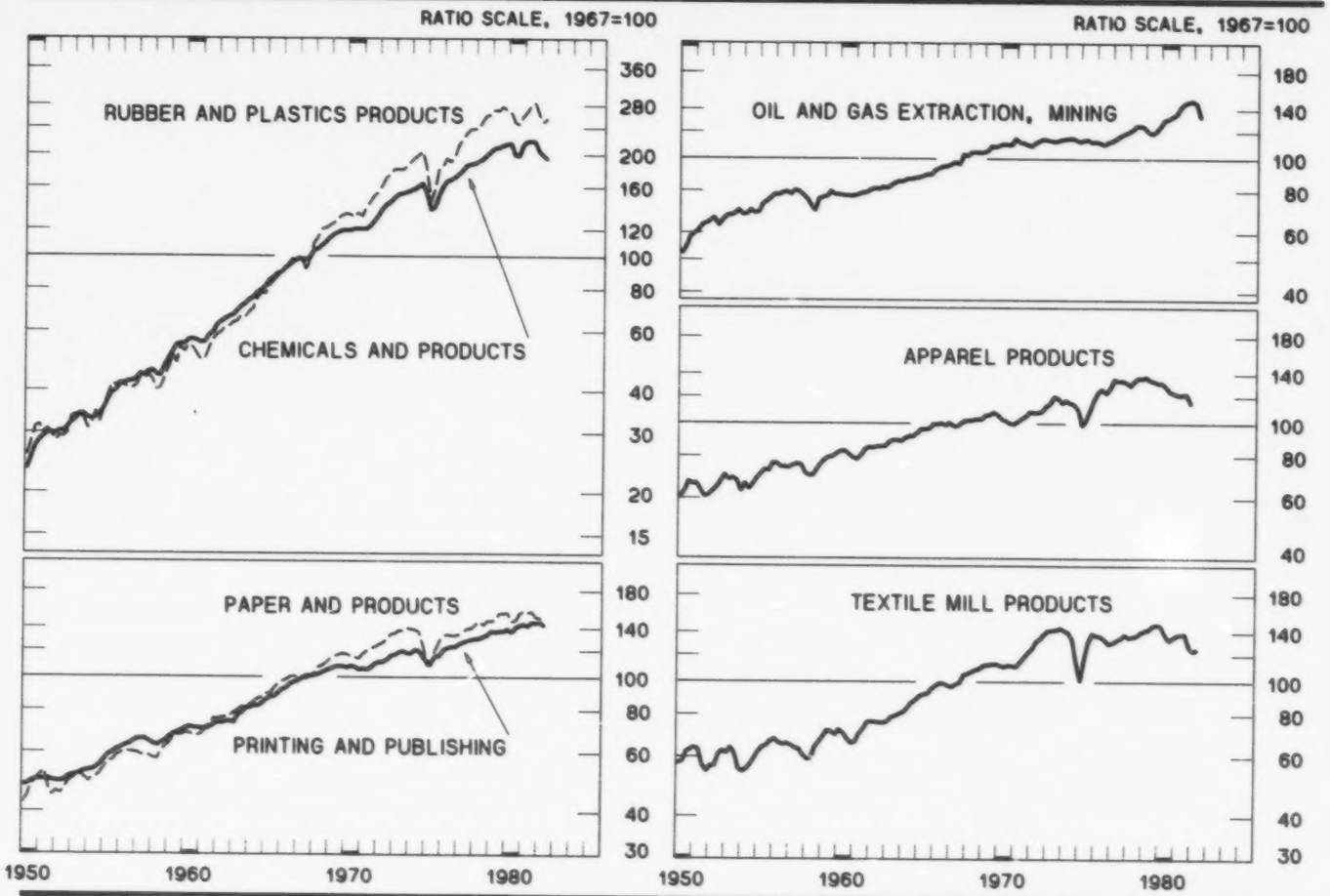
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

MAJOR DURABLE GOODS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY

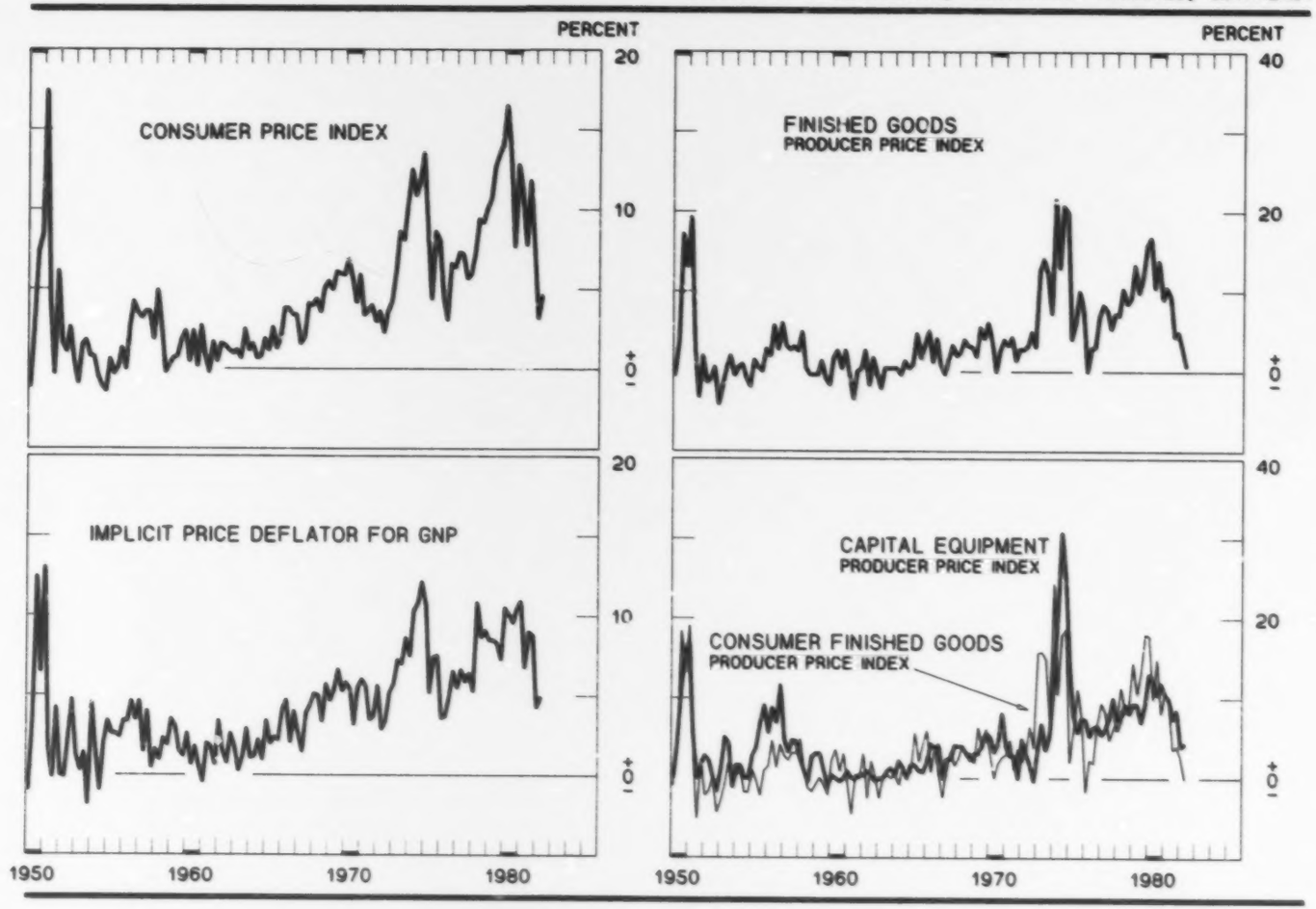


INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
MAJOR NONDURABLE GOODS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



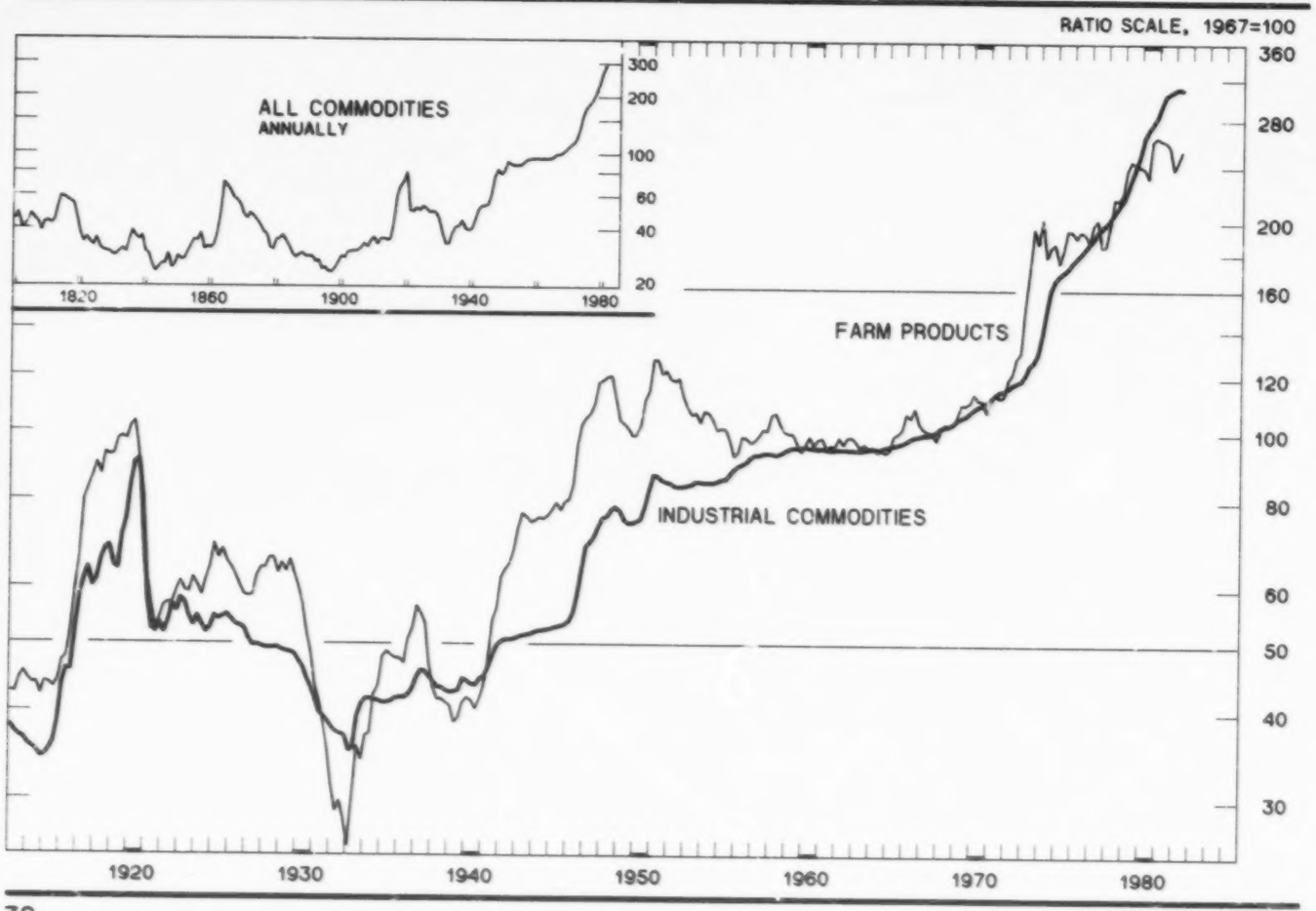
COMPREHENSIVE PRICE MEASURES

CHANGE AT ANNUAL RATES; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY



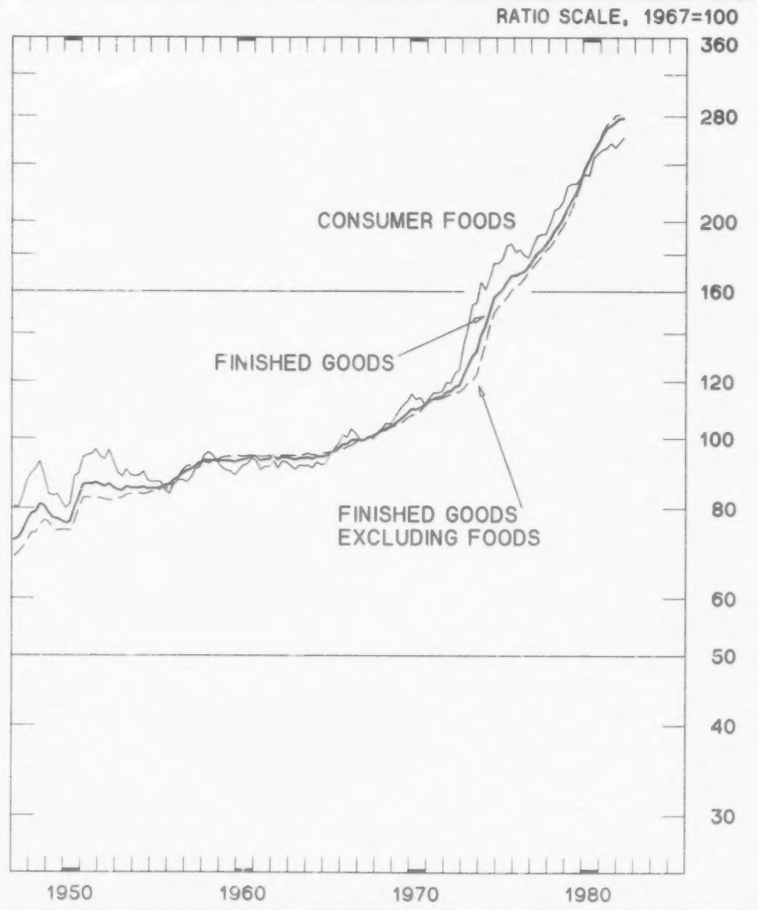
PRODUCER PRICES

QUARTERLY

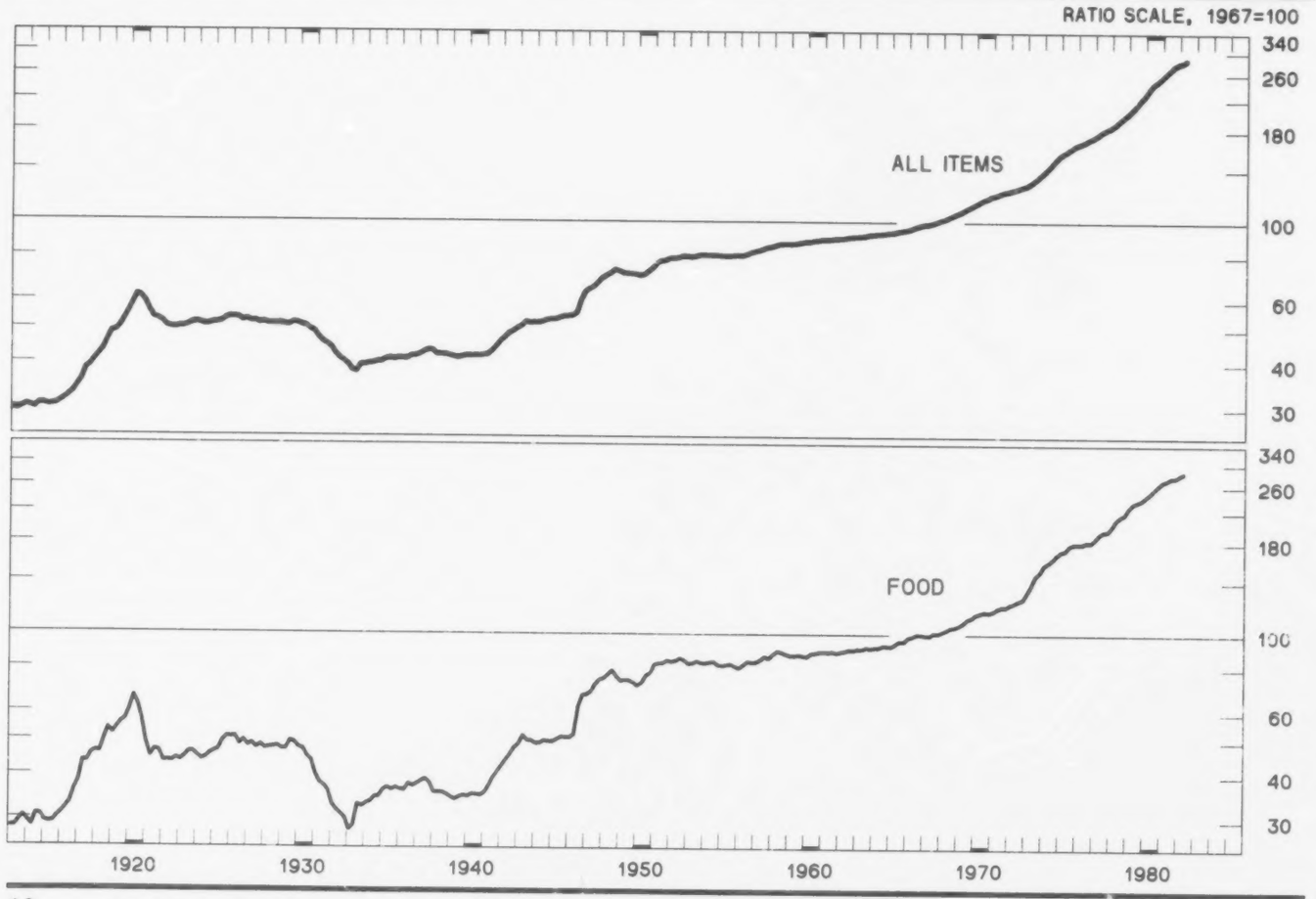


PRODUCER PRICES

QUARTERLY



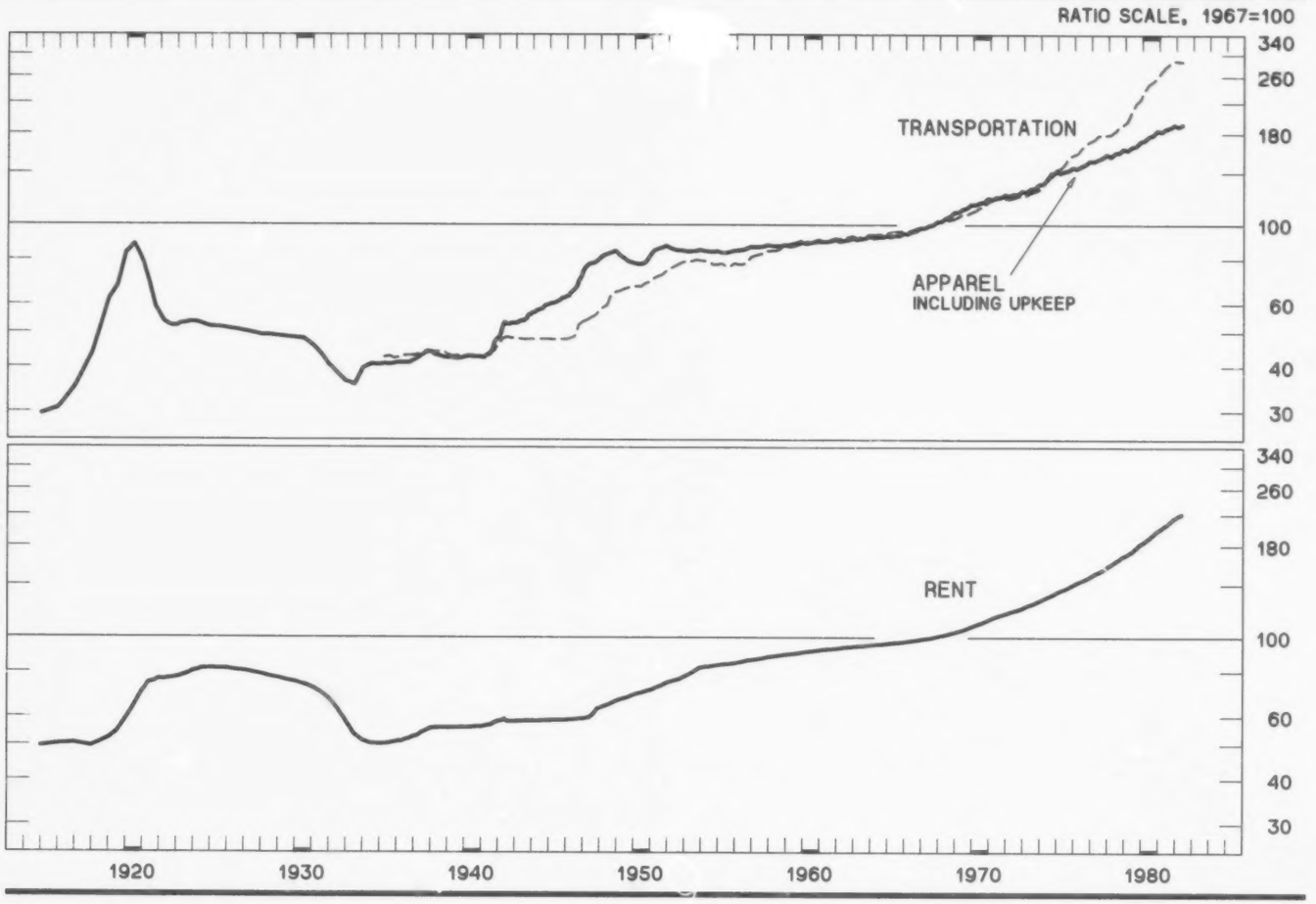
CONSUMER PRICES
ALL ITEMS AND FOOD
QUARTERLY AVERAGES



CONSUMER PRICES

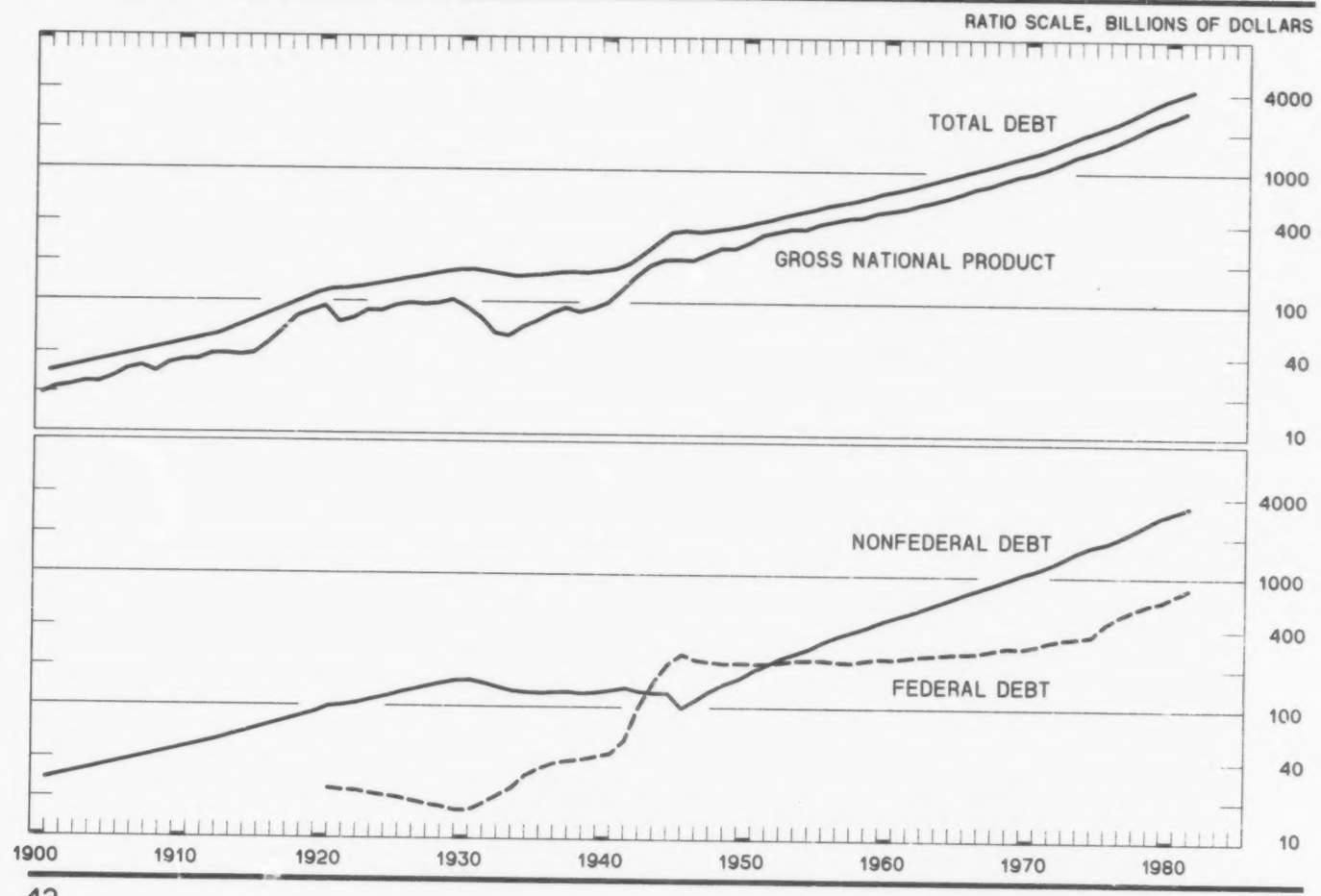
APPAREL, TRANSPORTATION, AND RENT

SELECTED DATES, 1914-40; QUARTERLY AVERAGES, 1941-



DEBT IN THE UNITED STATES

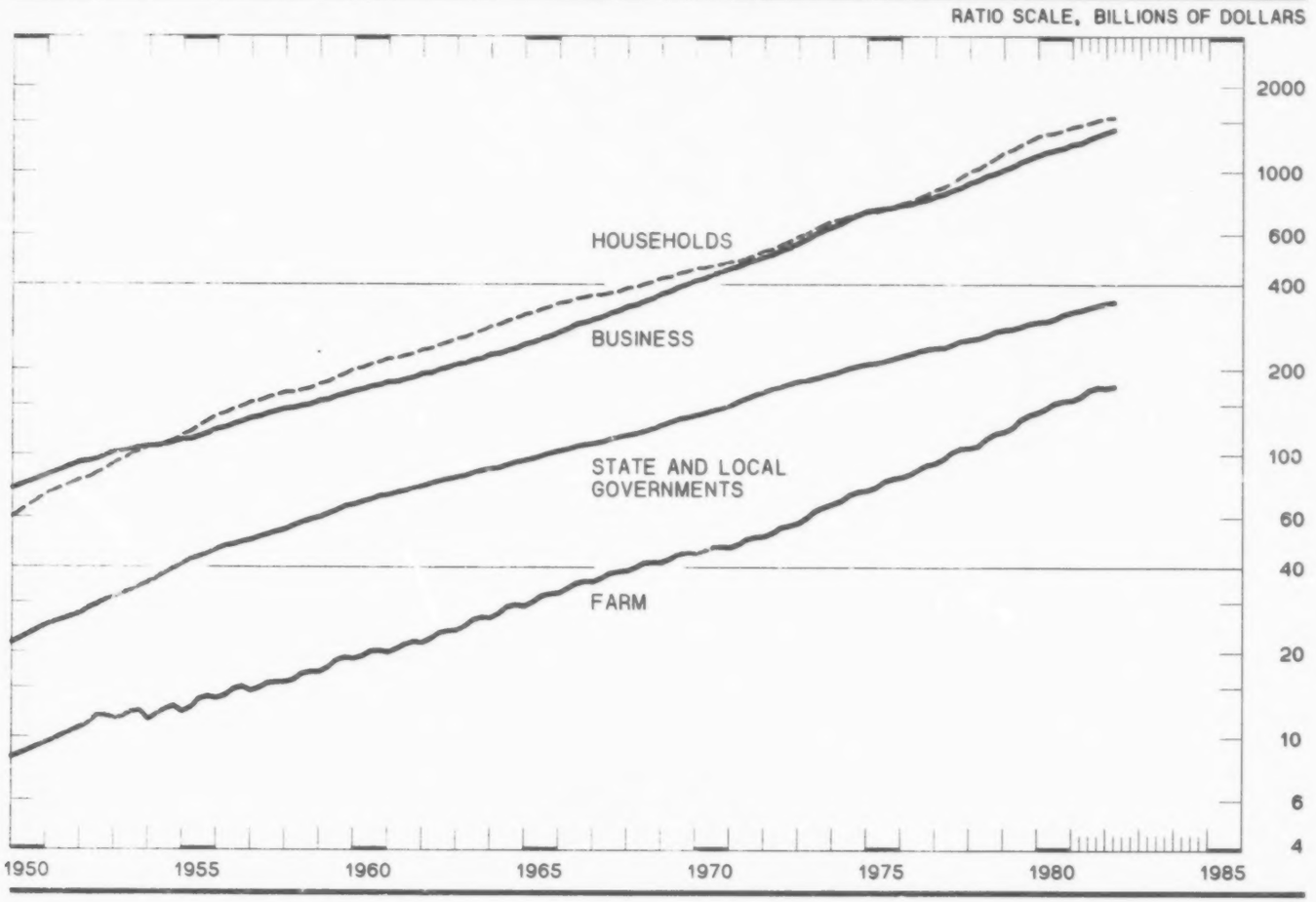
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; DEBT, END OF YEAR; GNP, ANNUALLY



TOTAL DEBT

MAJOR NONFINANCIAL SECTORS

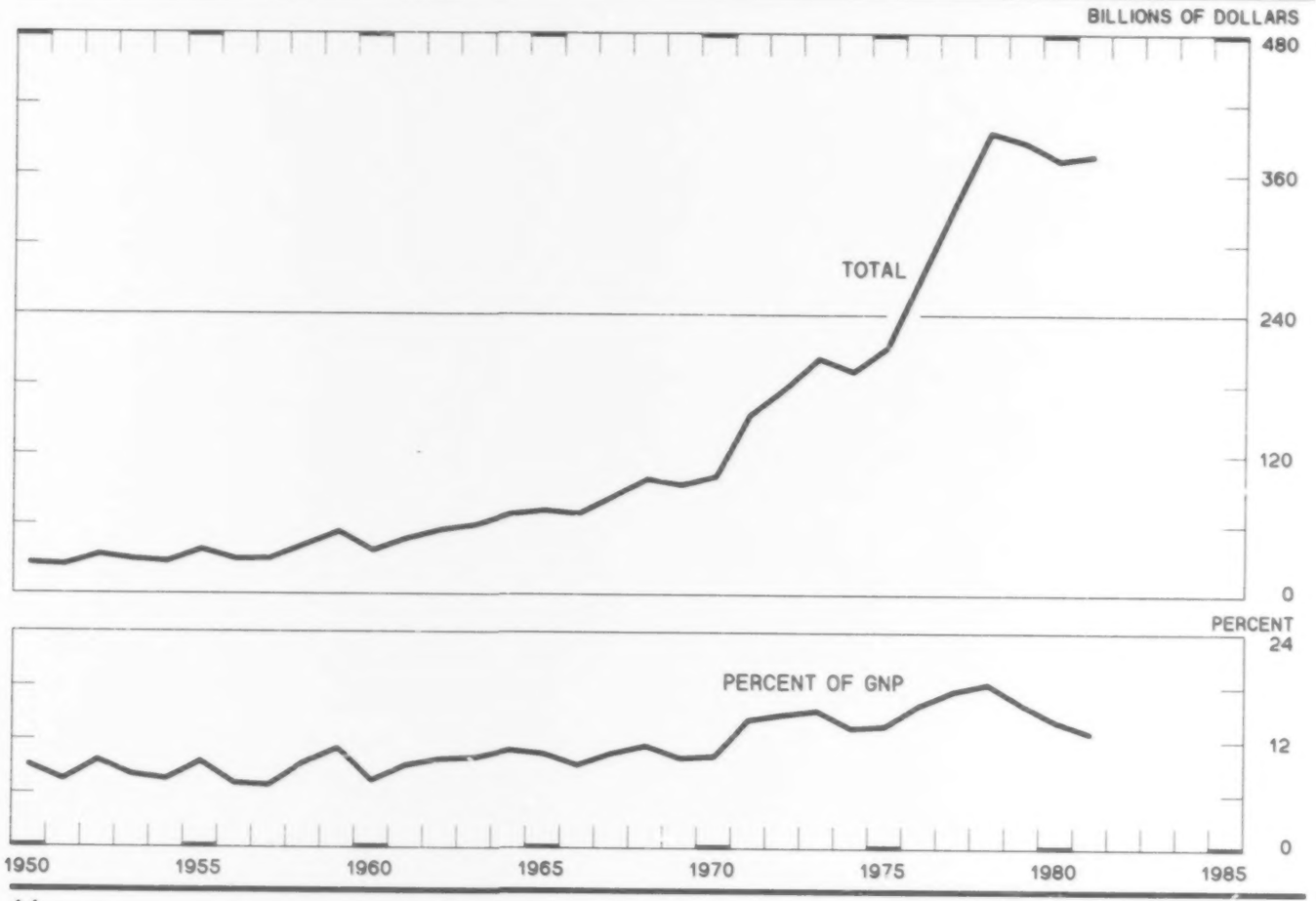
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAP, 1950-51; END OF QUARTER, 1952-



NET FUNDS RAISED

ALL NONFINANCIAL SECTORS

ANNUAL[1/]



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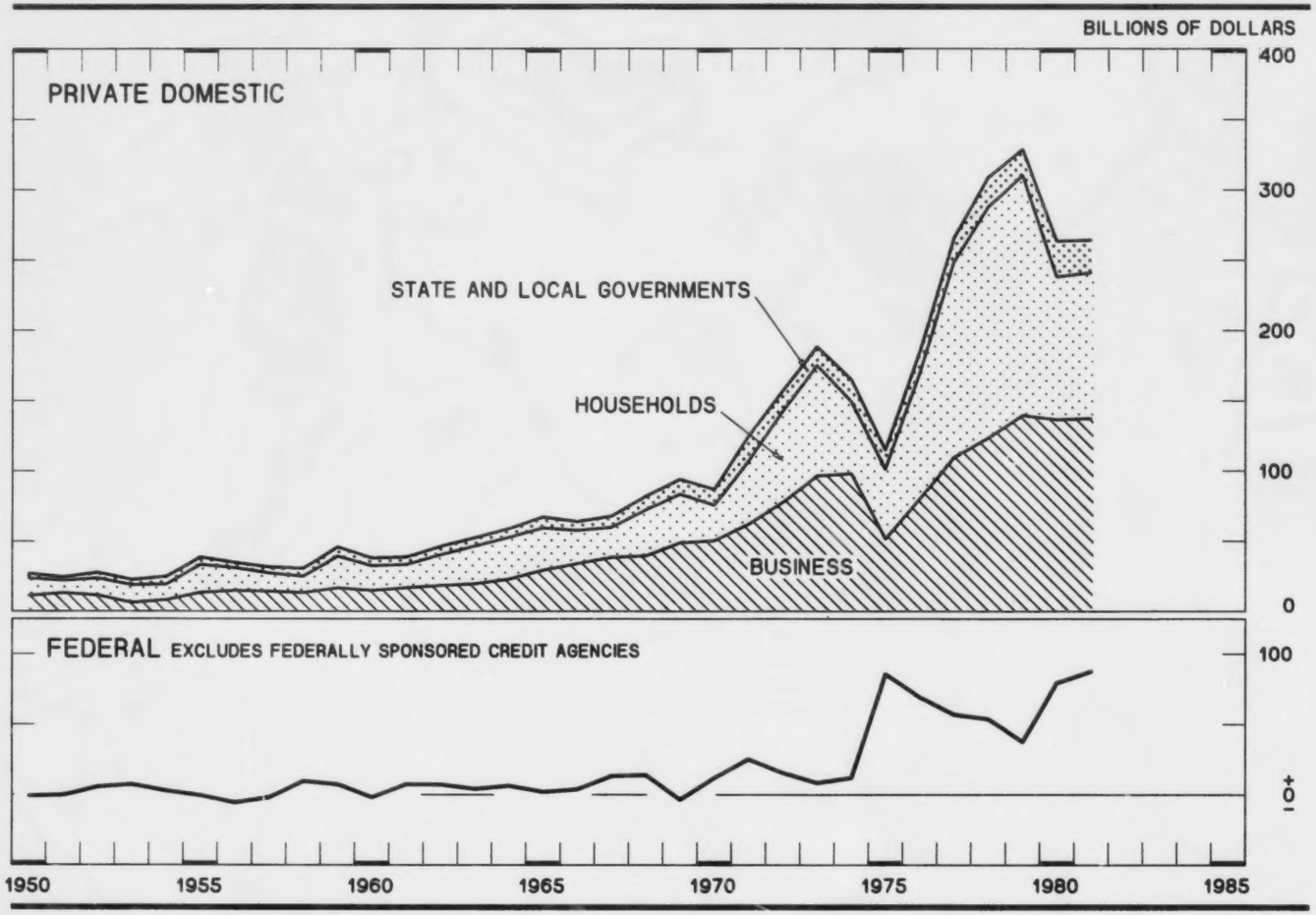
NET FUNDS RAISED

MAJOR NONFINANCIAL SECTORS

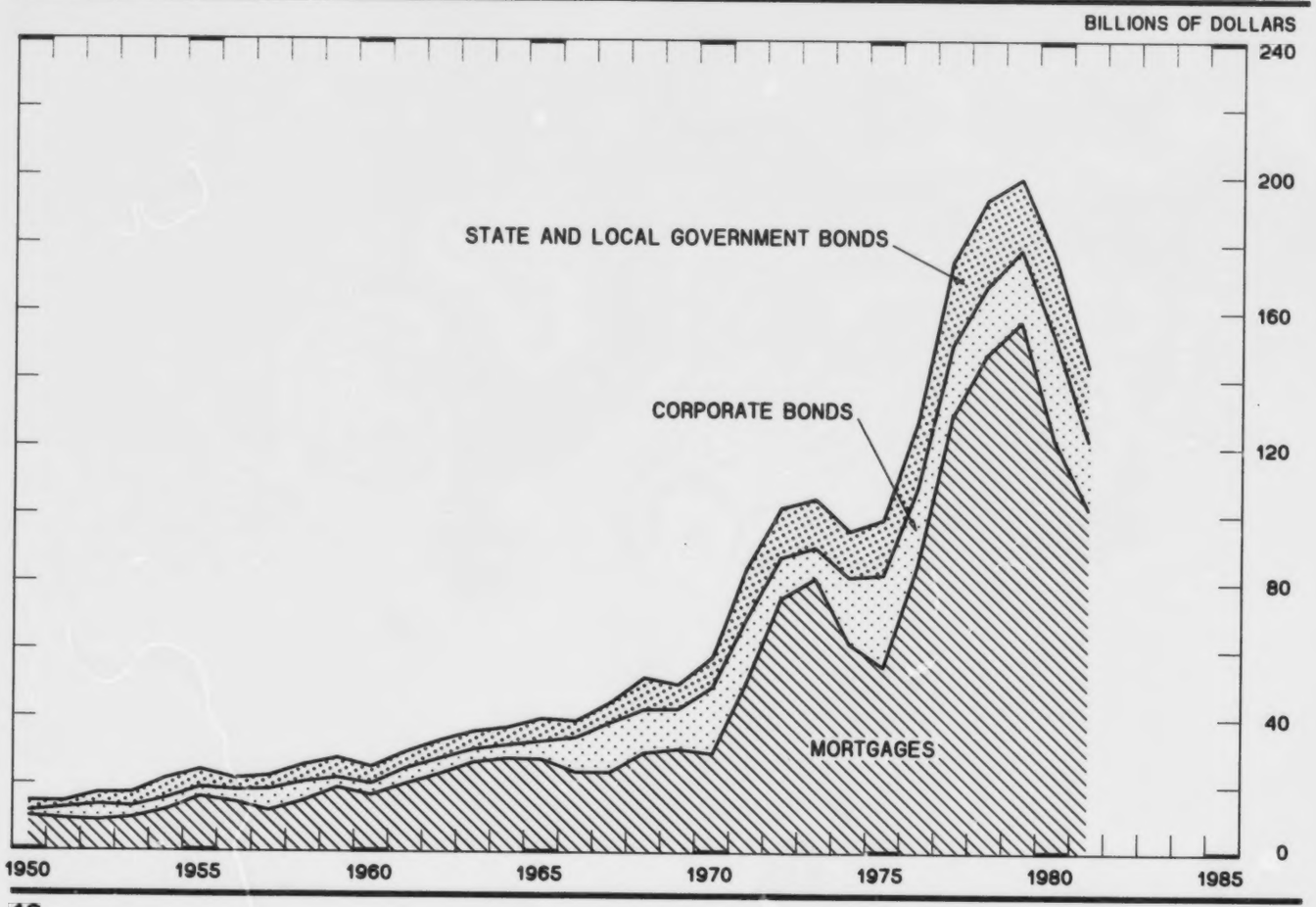
ANNUALLY



LONG-TERM BORROWING

PRIVATE DOMESTIC NONFINANCIAL SECTORS

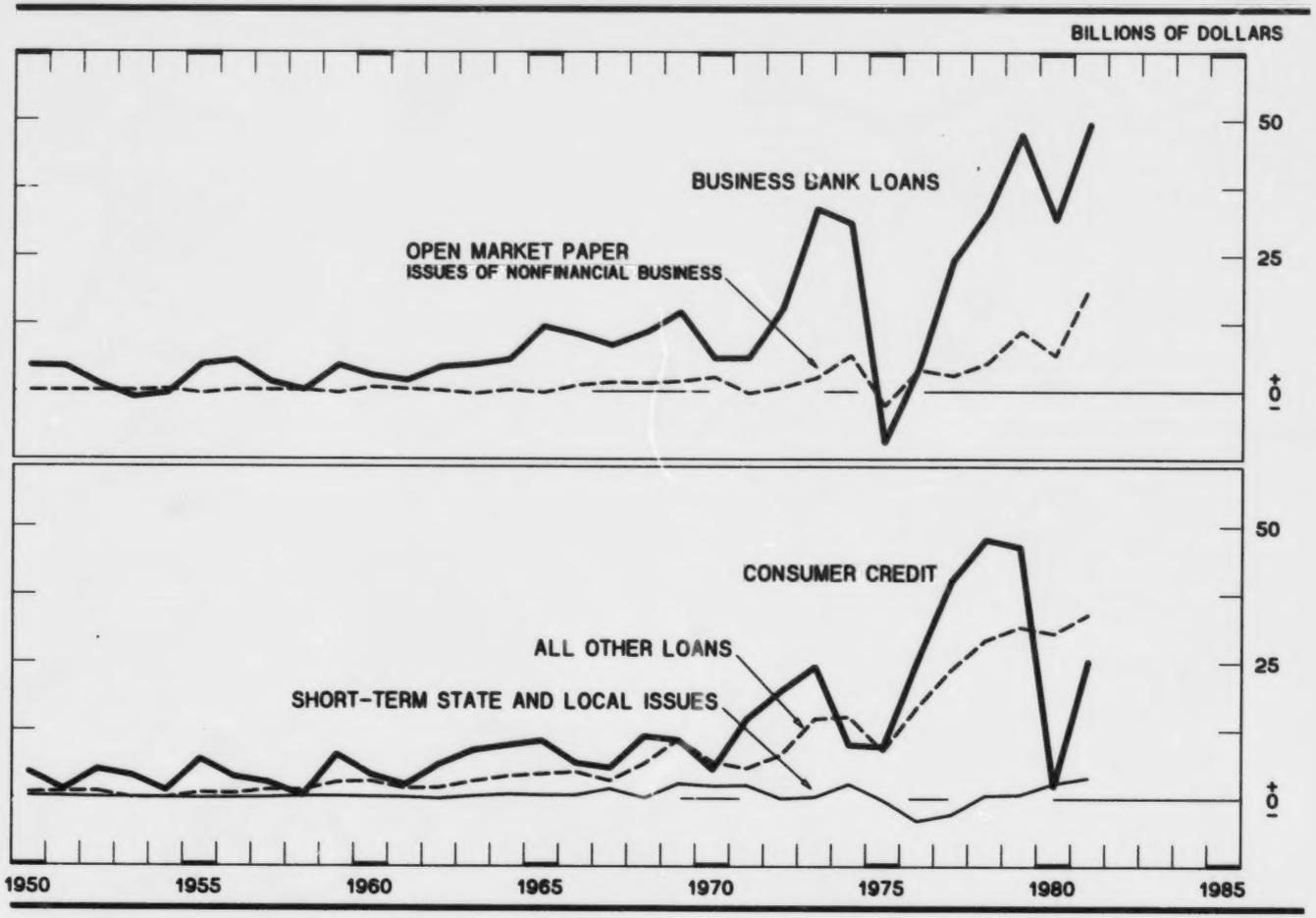
ANNUALLY



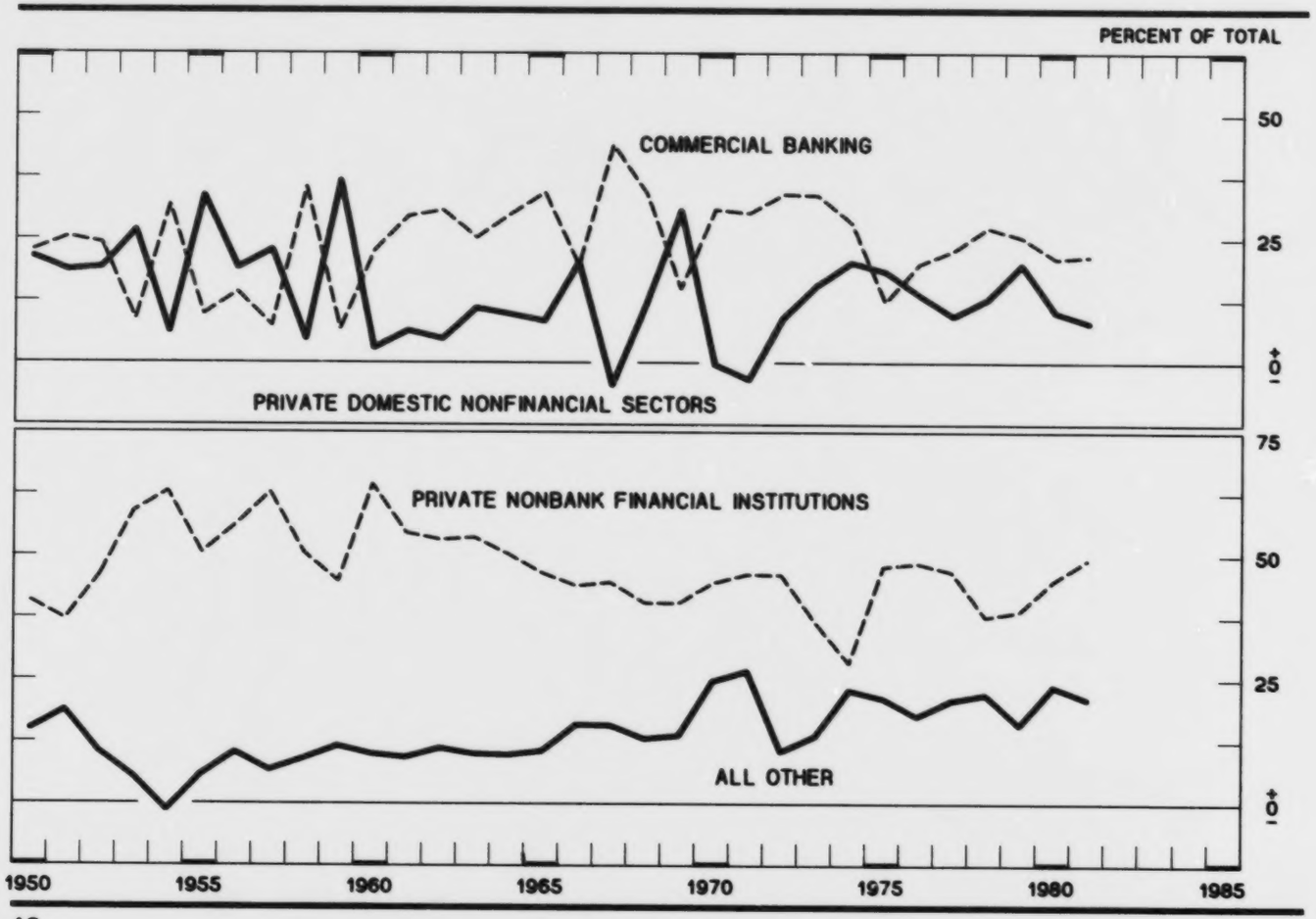
SHORT-TERM BORROWING

PRIVATE DOMESTIC NONFINANCIAL SECTORS

ANNUALLY

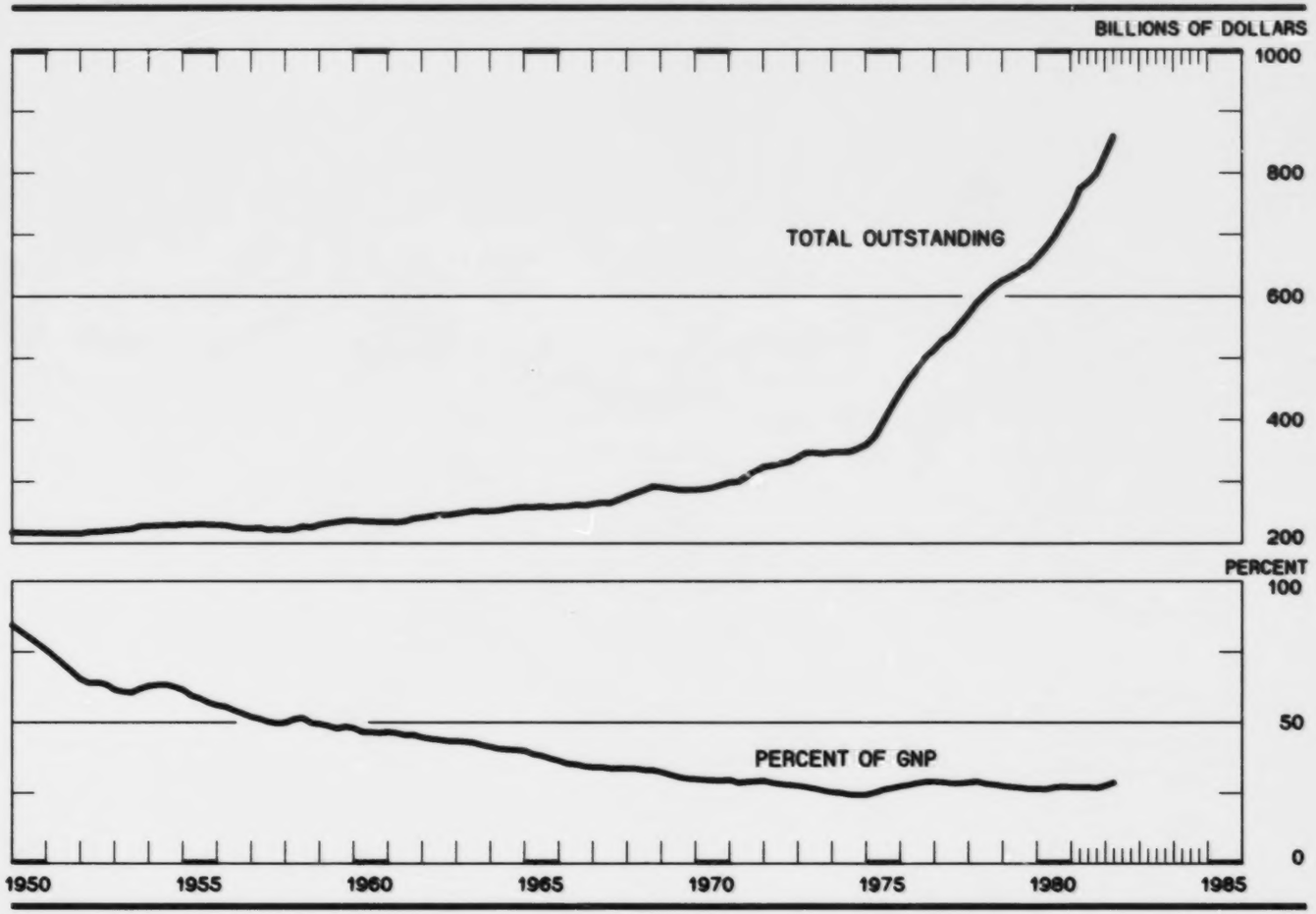


NET FUNDS SUPPLIED
BY TYPE OF LENDER
ANNUALLY



NET FEDERAL DEBT

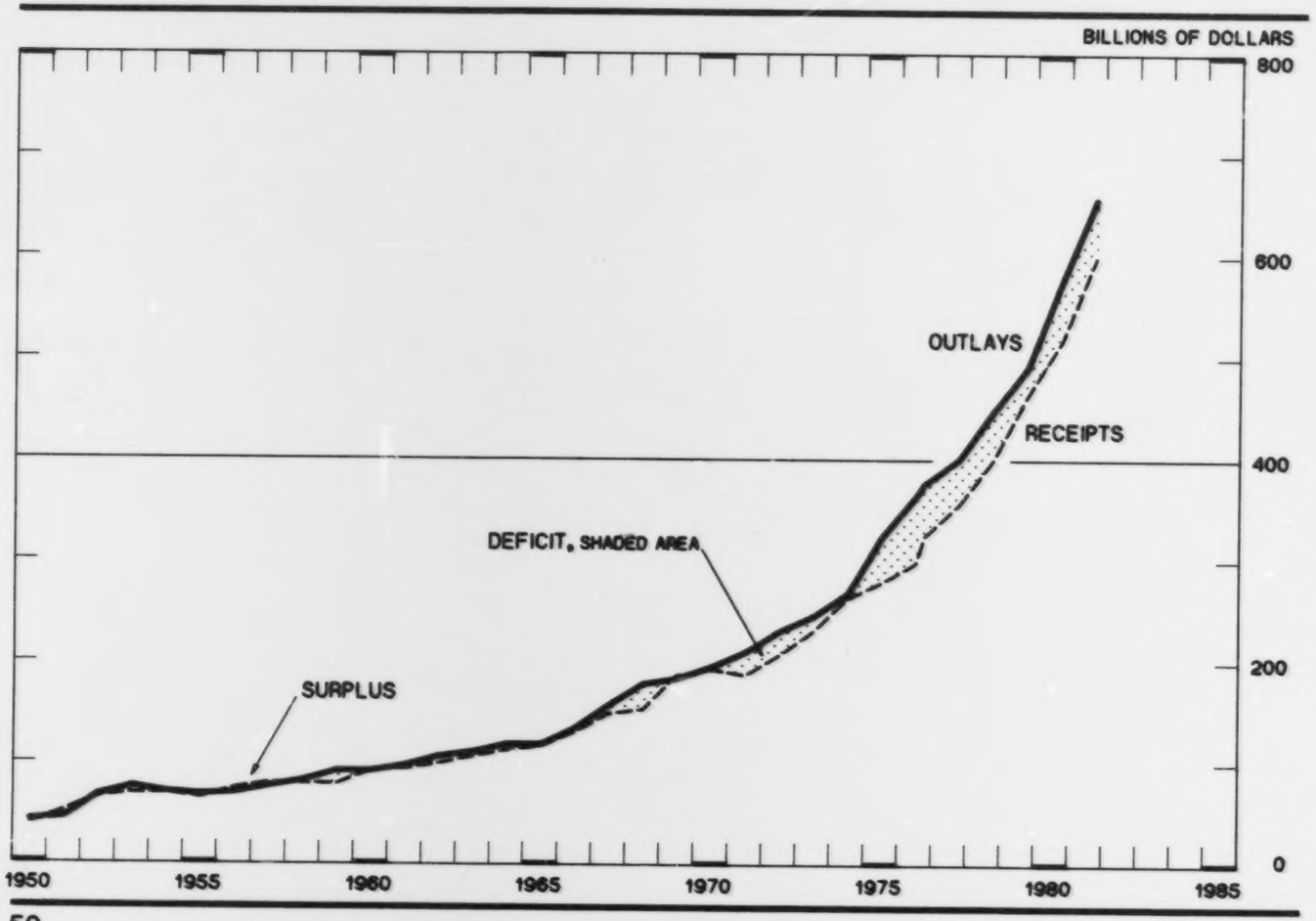
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, END OF QUARTER, 1952-



FEDERAL BUDGET

FISCAL YEAR TOTALS

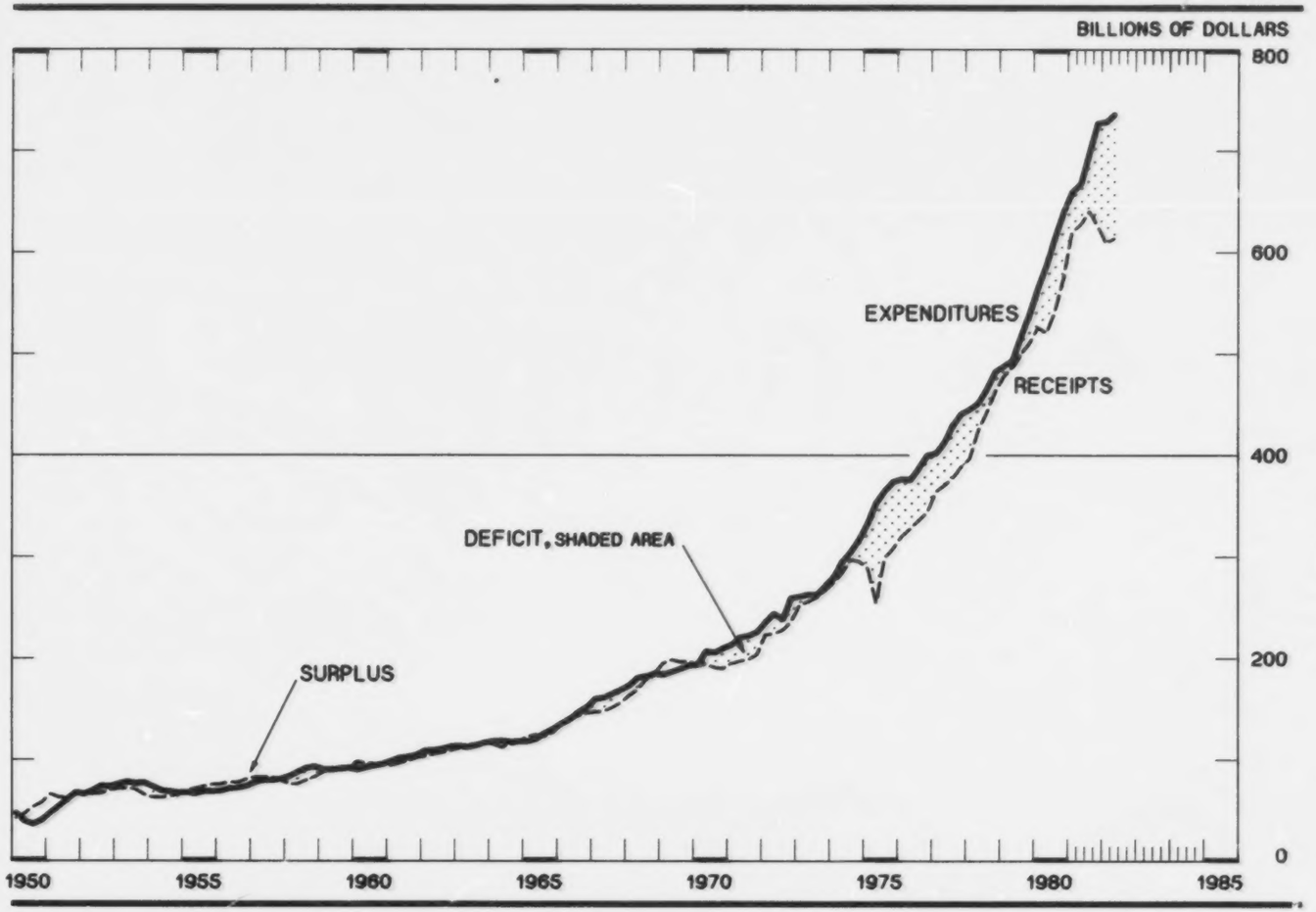
UNIFIED BUDGET



FEDERAL BUDGET

NIA BASIS

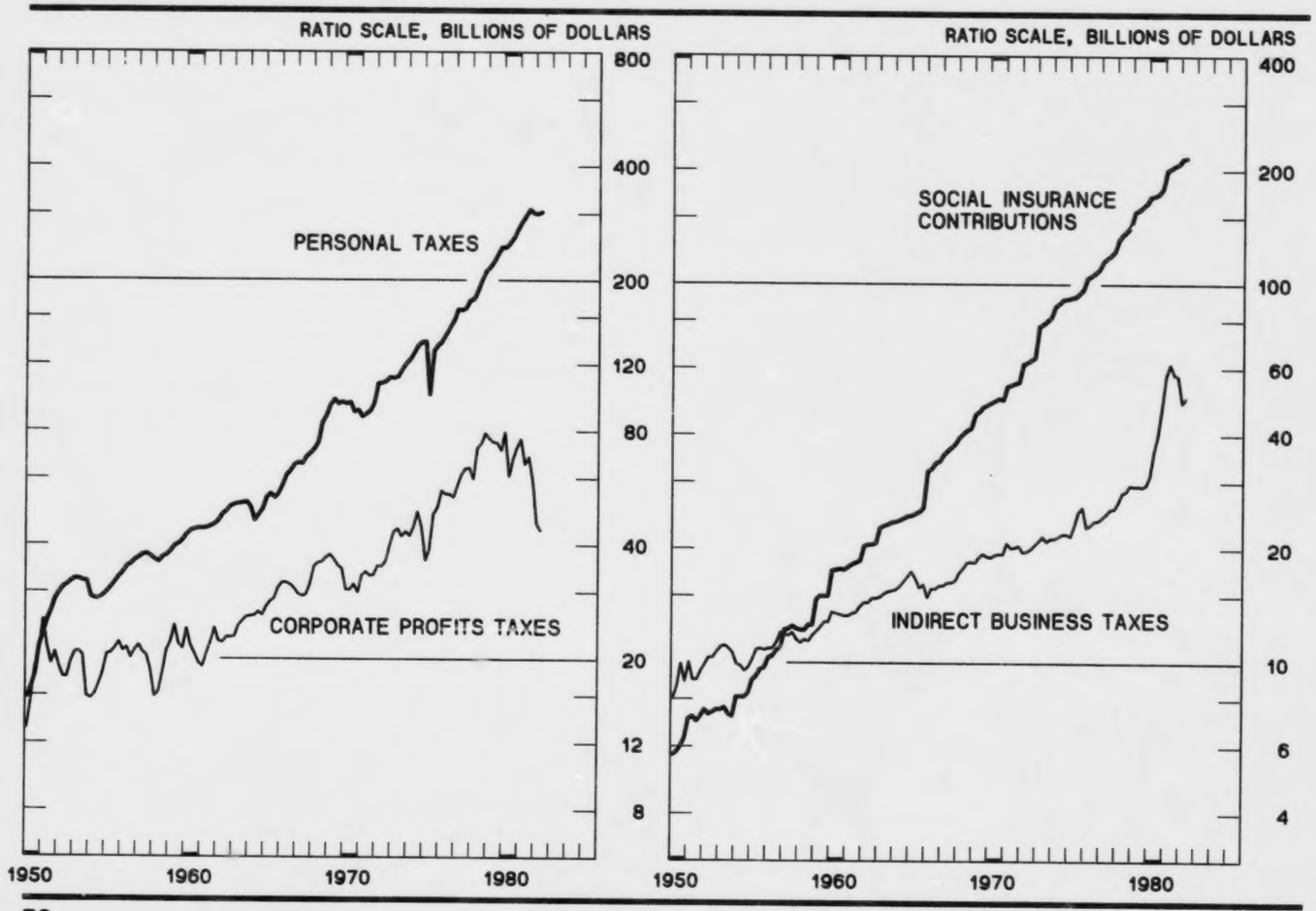
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS

NIA BASIS

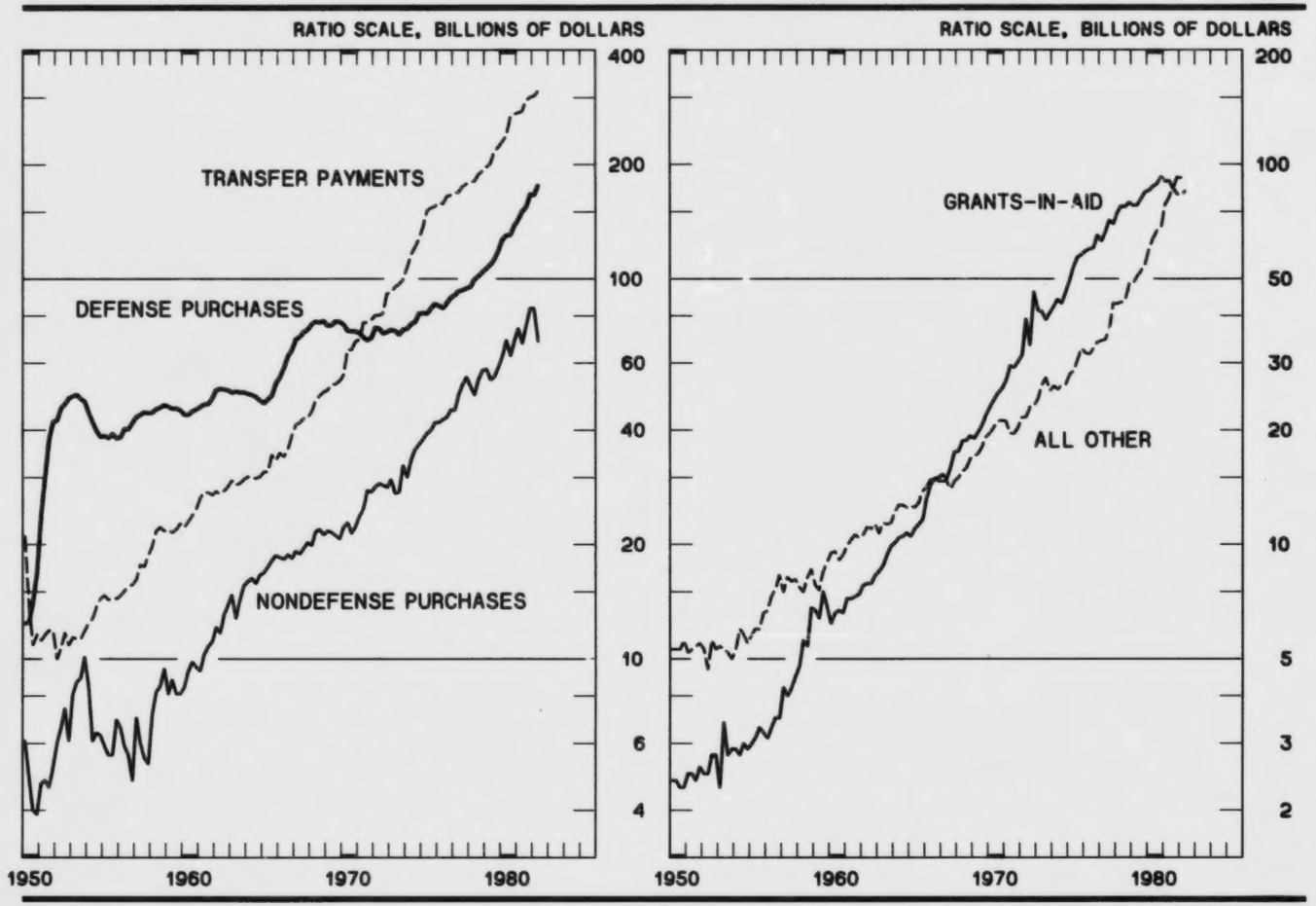
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

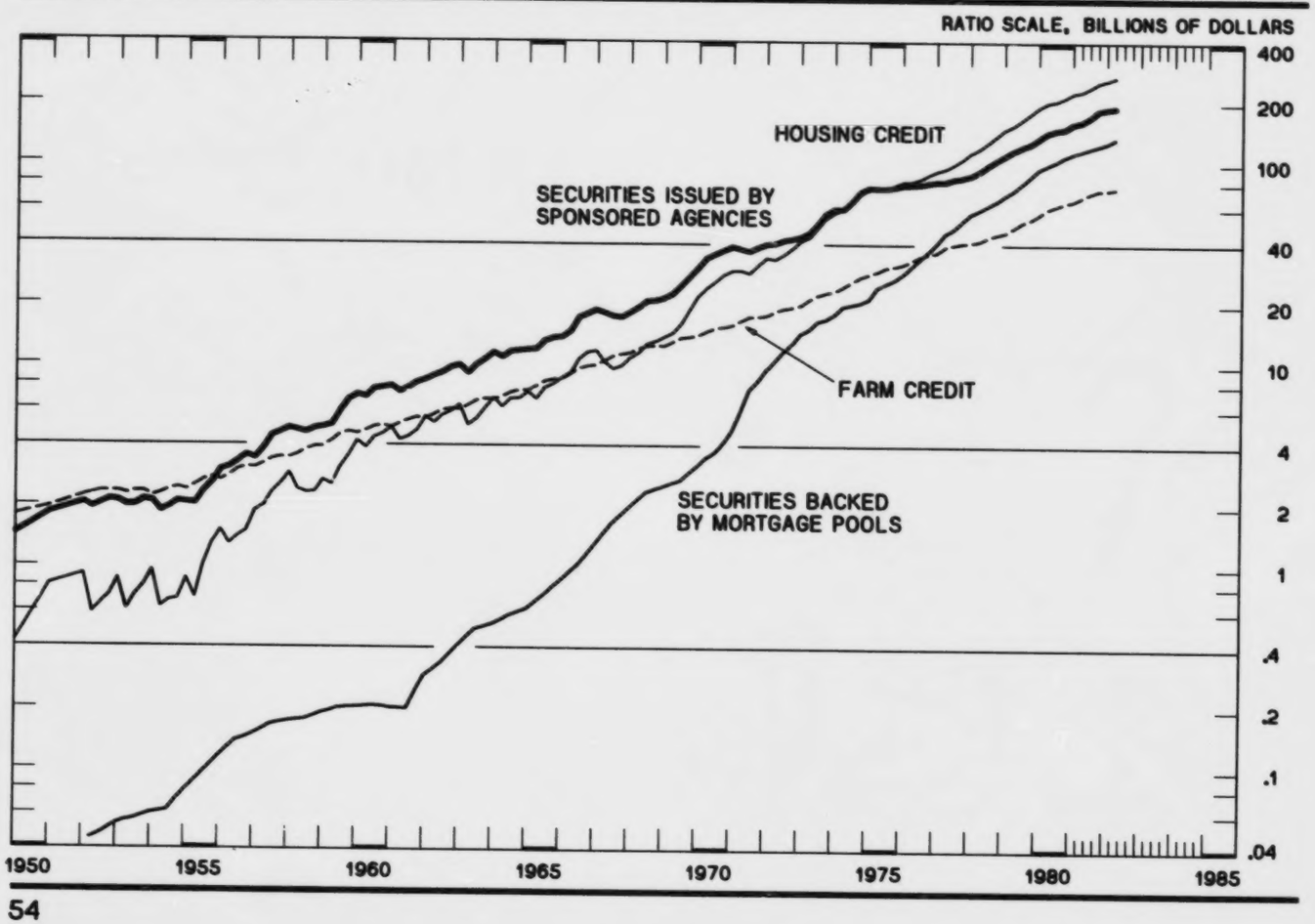
NIA BASIS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY



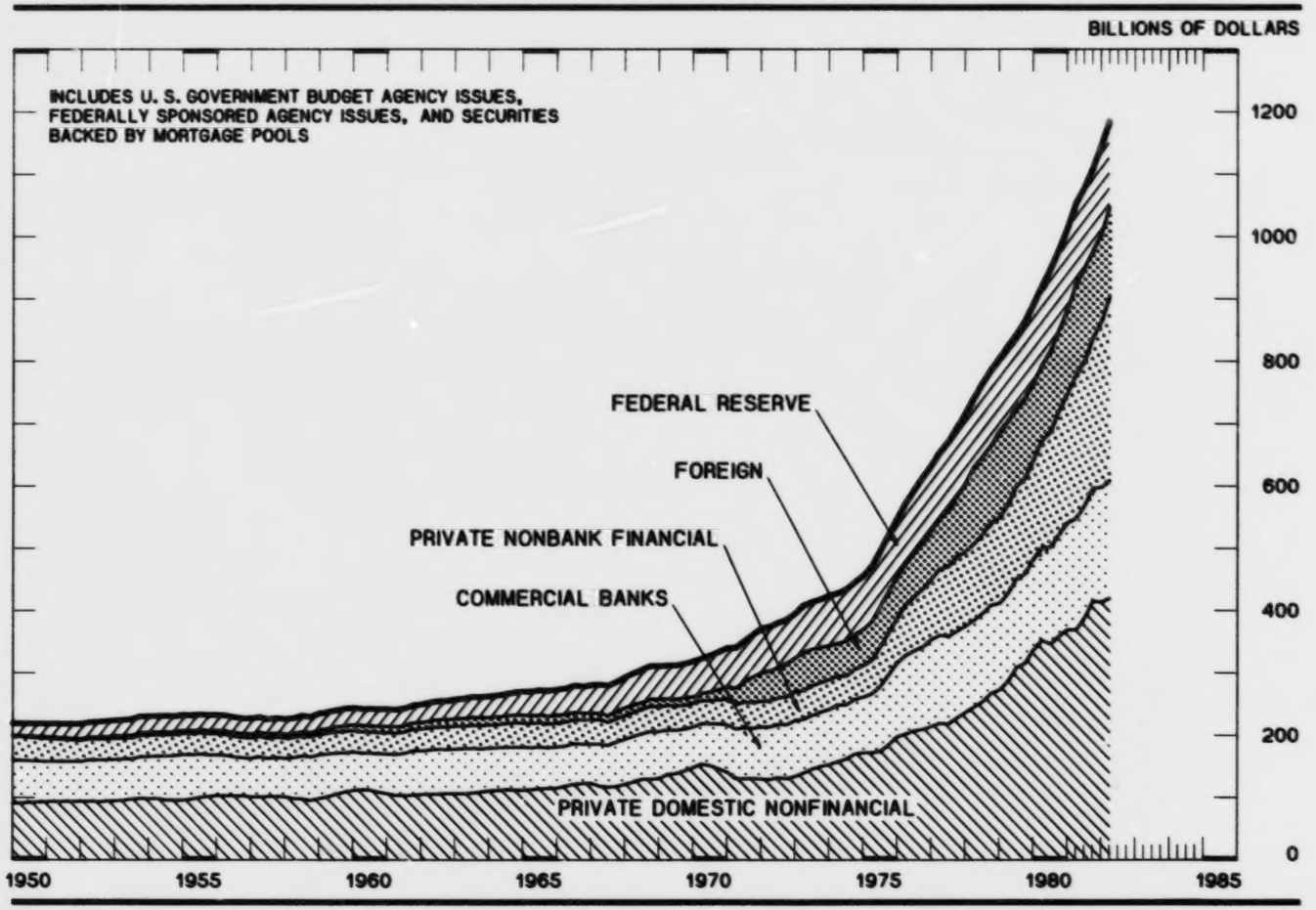
FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; END OF QUARTER, 1952-



OWNERSHIP OF U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

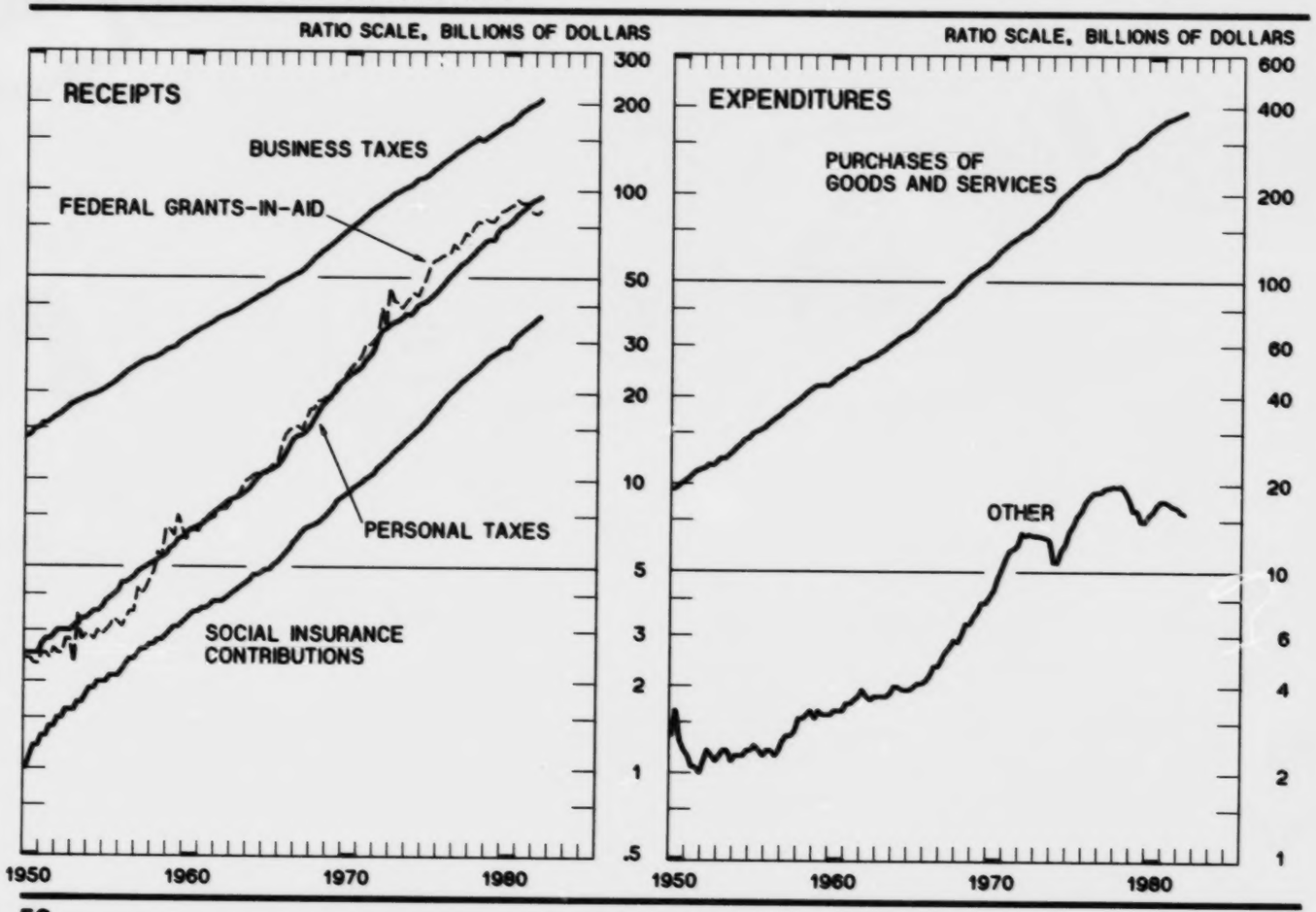
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, END OF QUARTER, 1952-



STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE

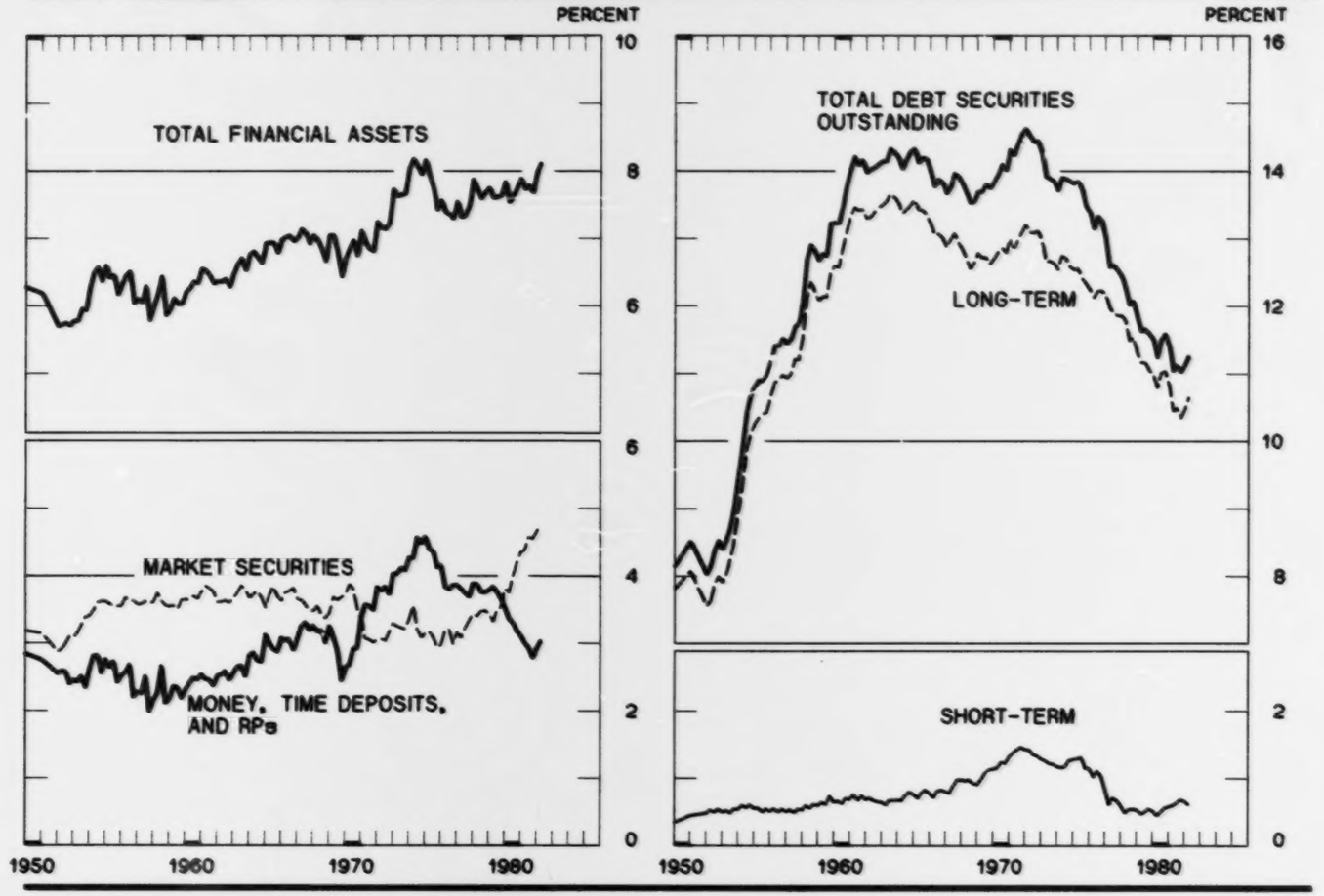
NIA BASIS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY



STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

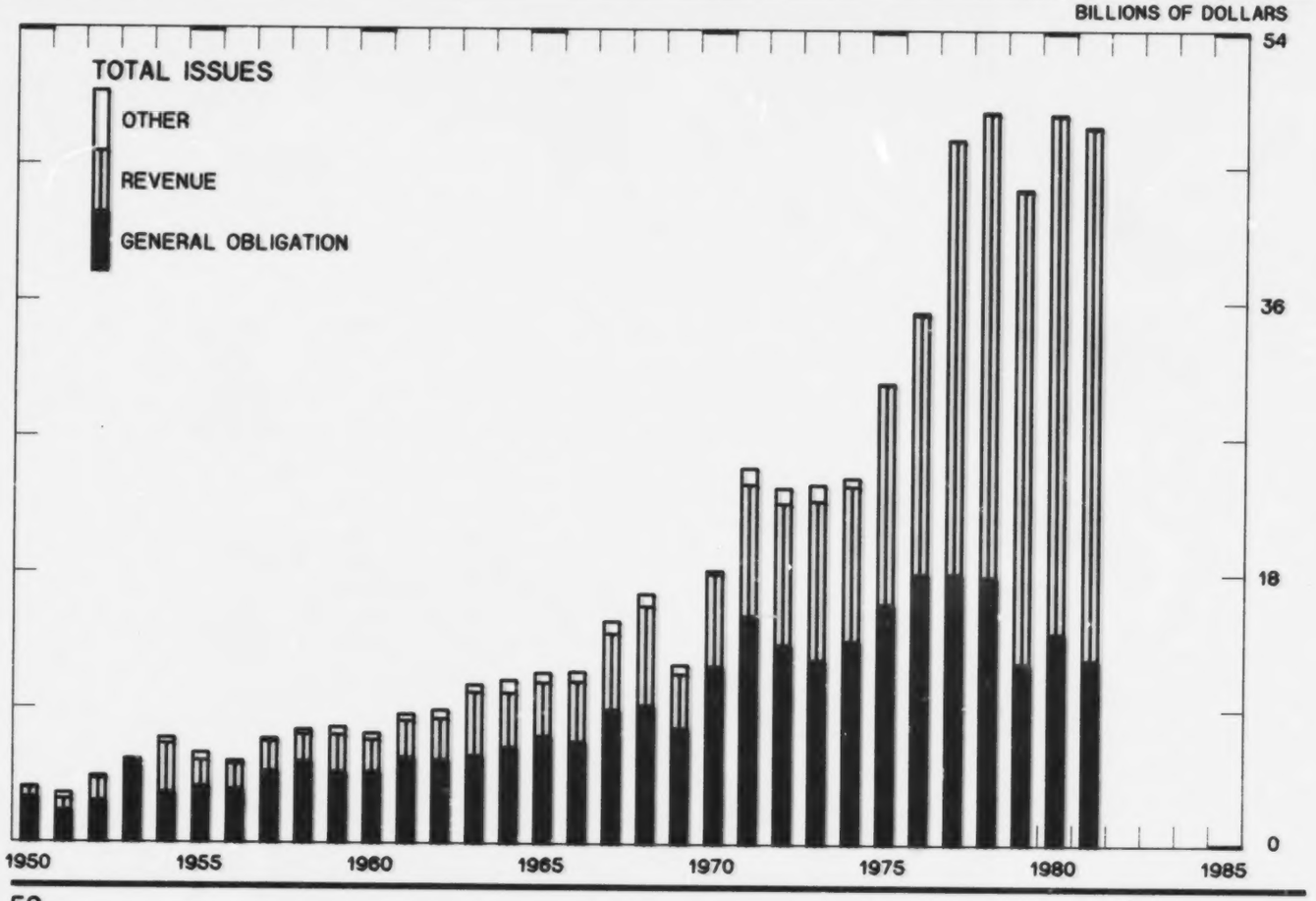
PERCENT OF GNP, AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; END OF QUARTER, 1952-



STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY ISSUES

GROSS PROCEEDS

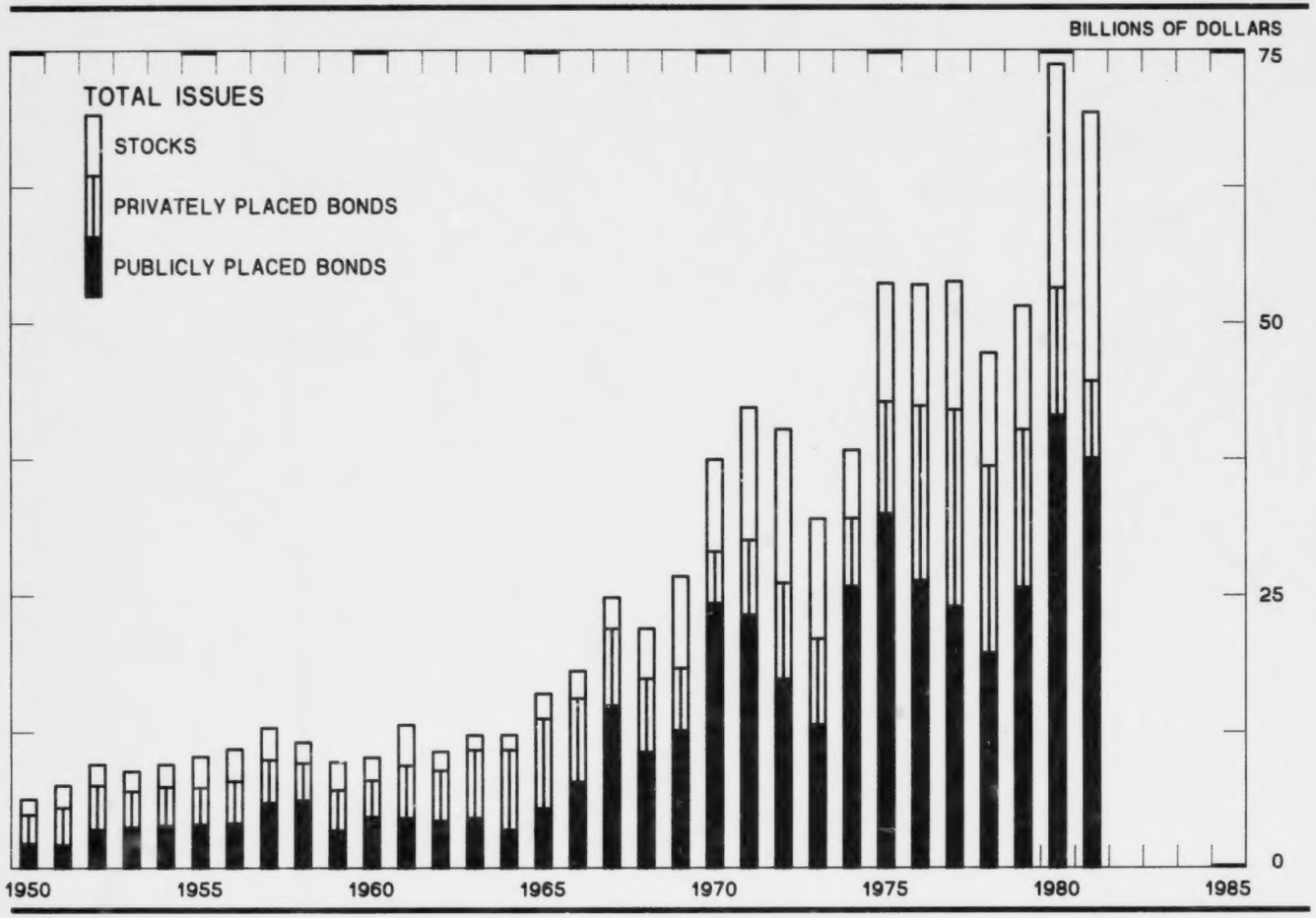
ANNUAL TOTALS



CORPORATE SECURITY ISSUES

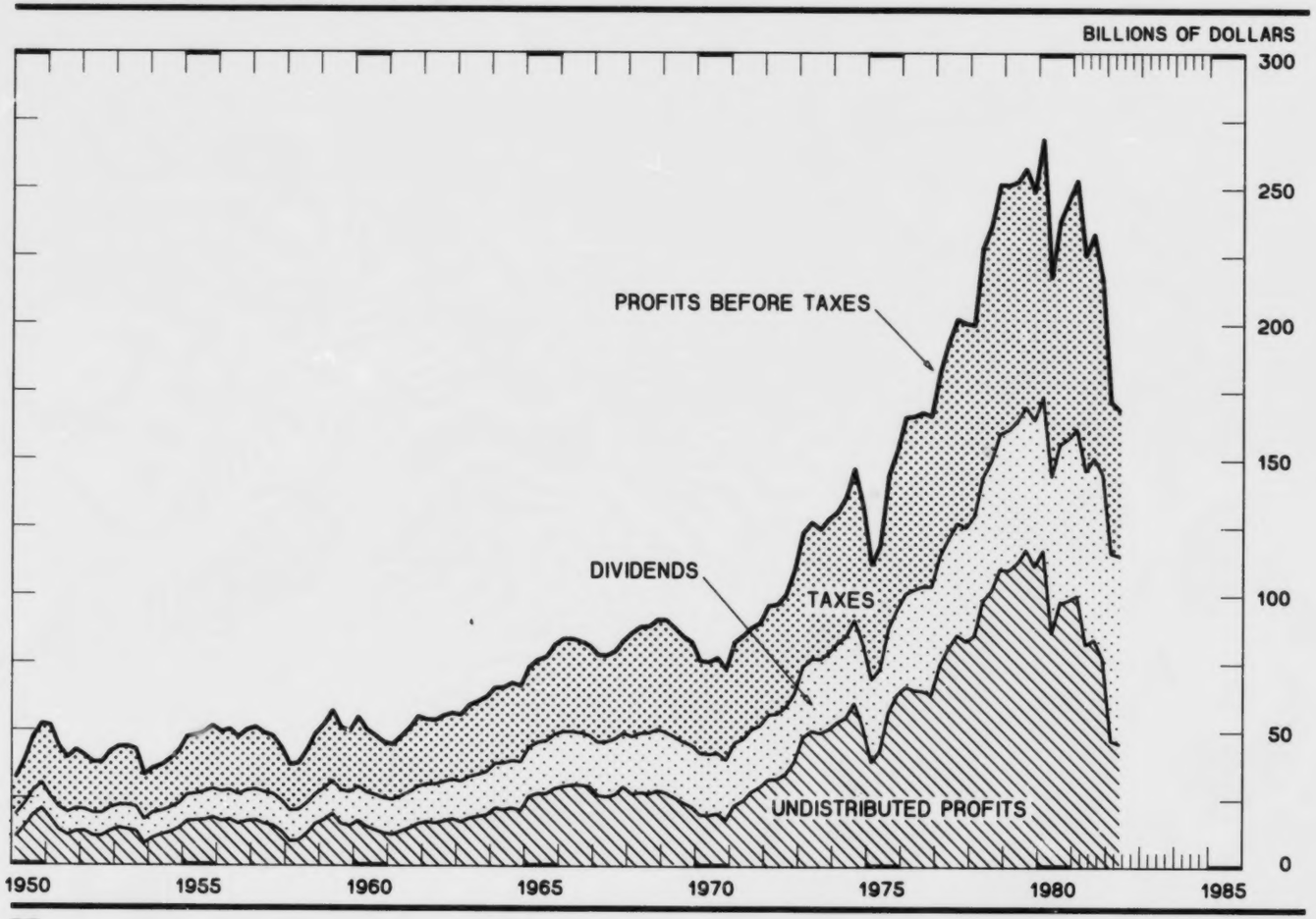
GROSS PROCEEDS

ANNUAL TOTALS



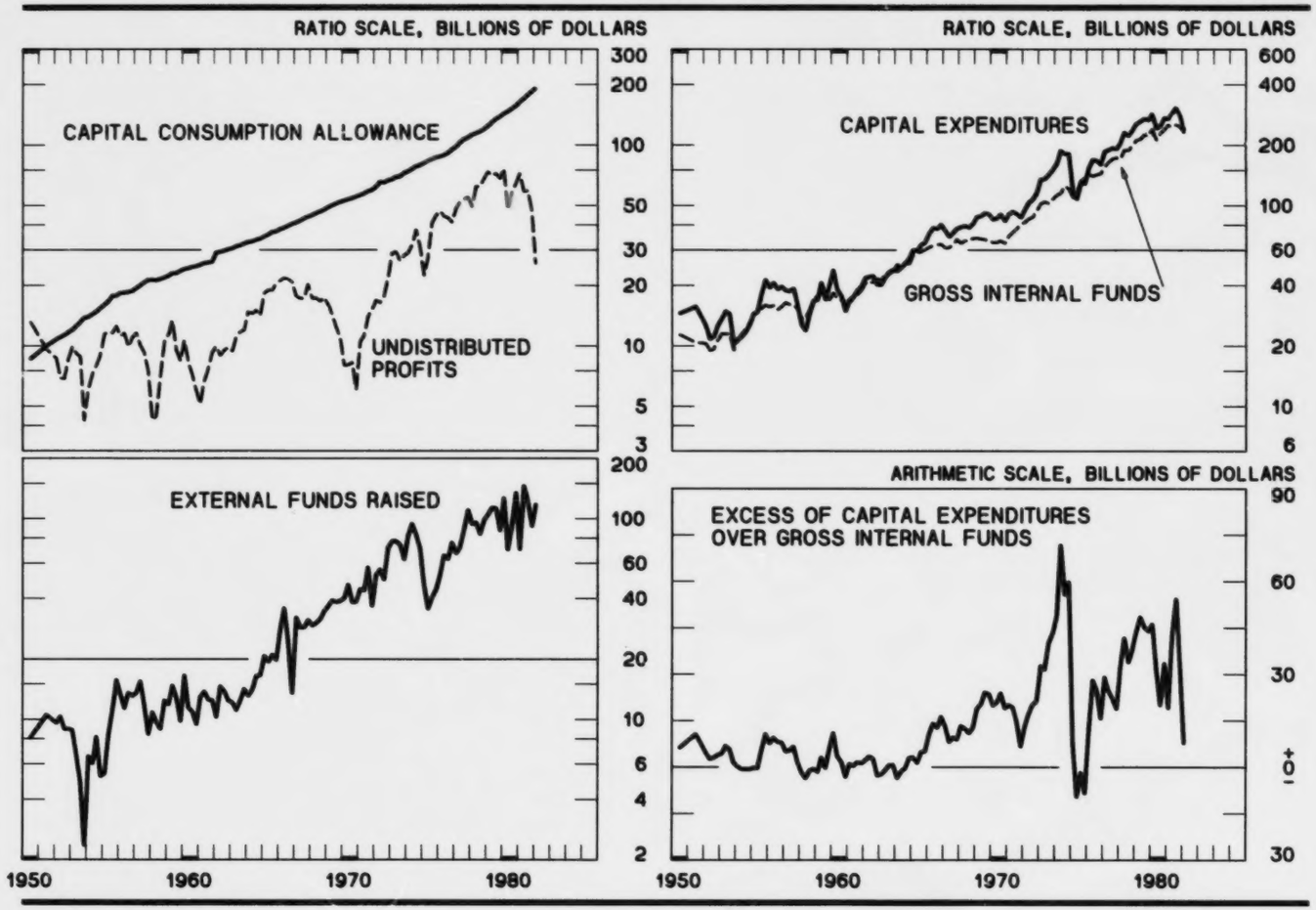
CORPORATE PROFITS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY



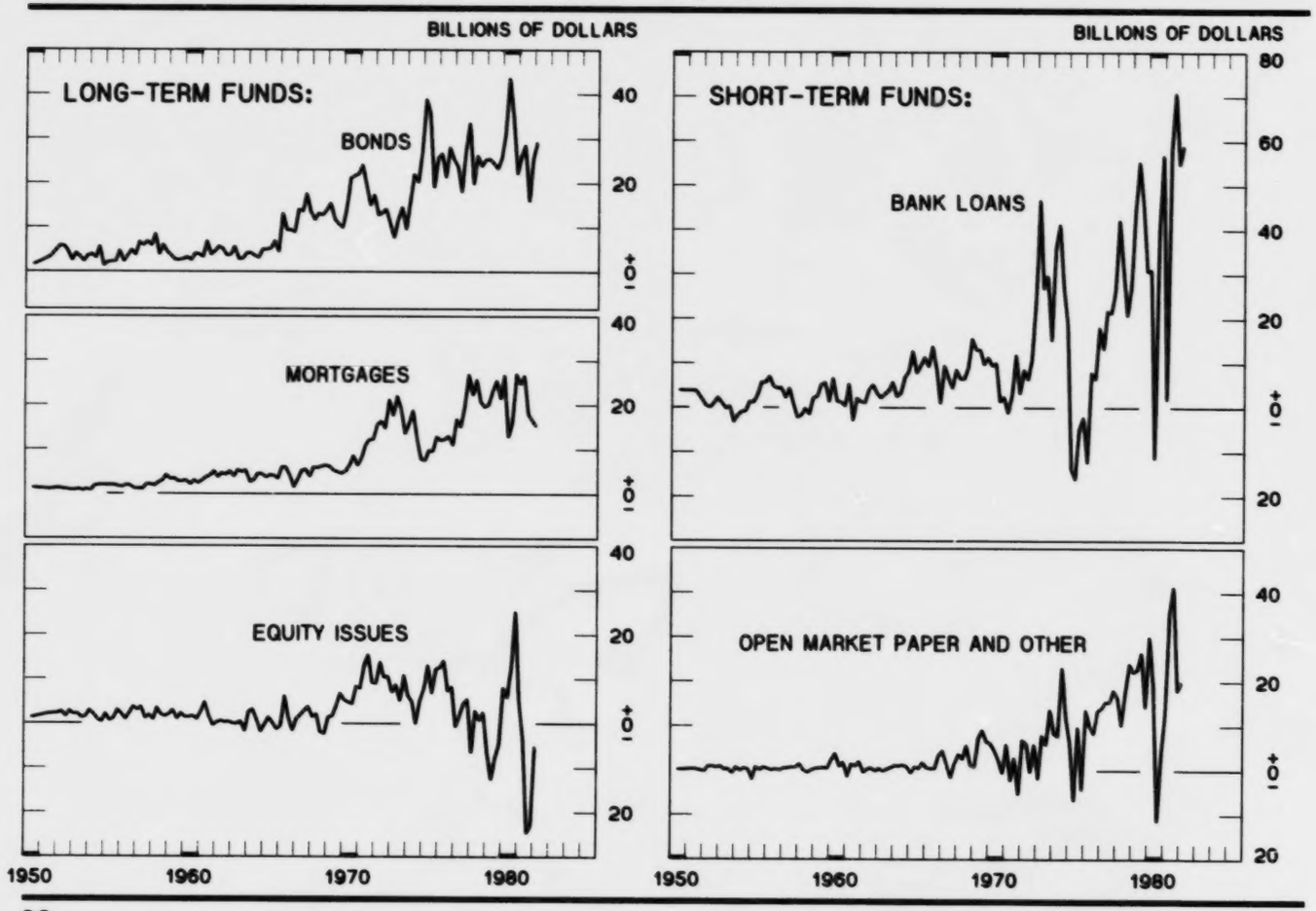
NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

ANNUALLY, 1950–51; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY, 1952–



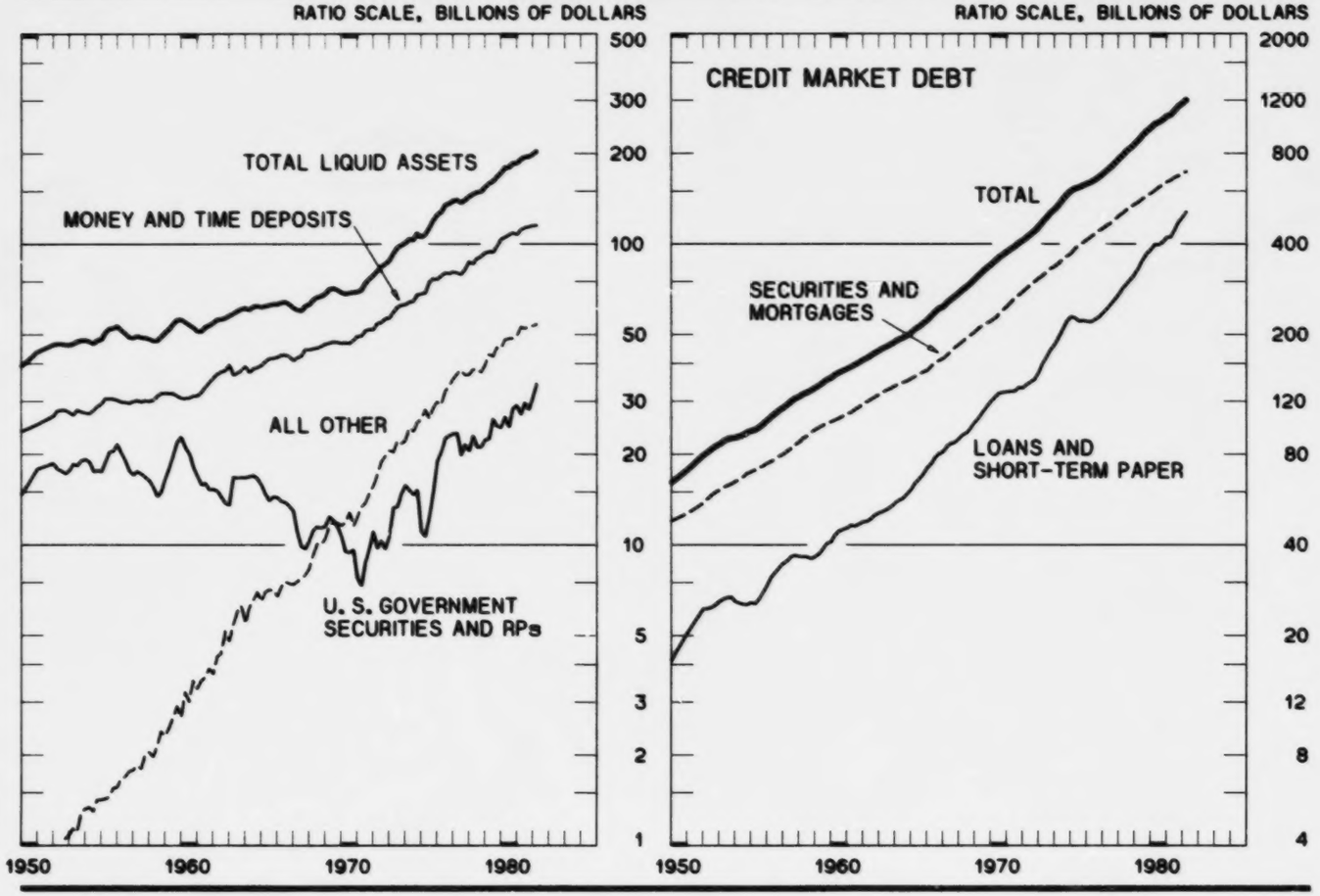
NET FUNDS RAISED BY NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

ANNUALLY, 1950-51; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY, 1952-



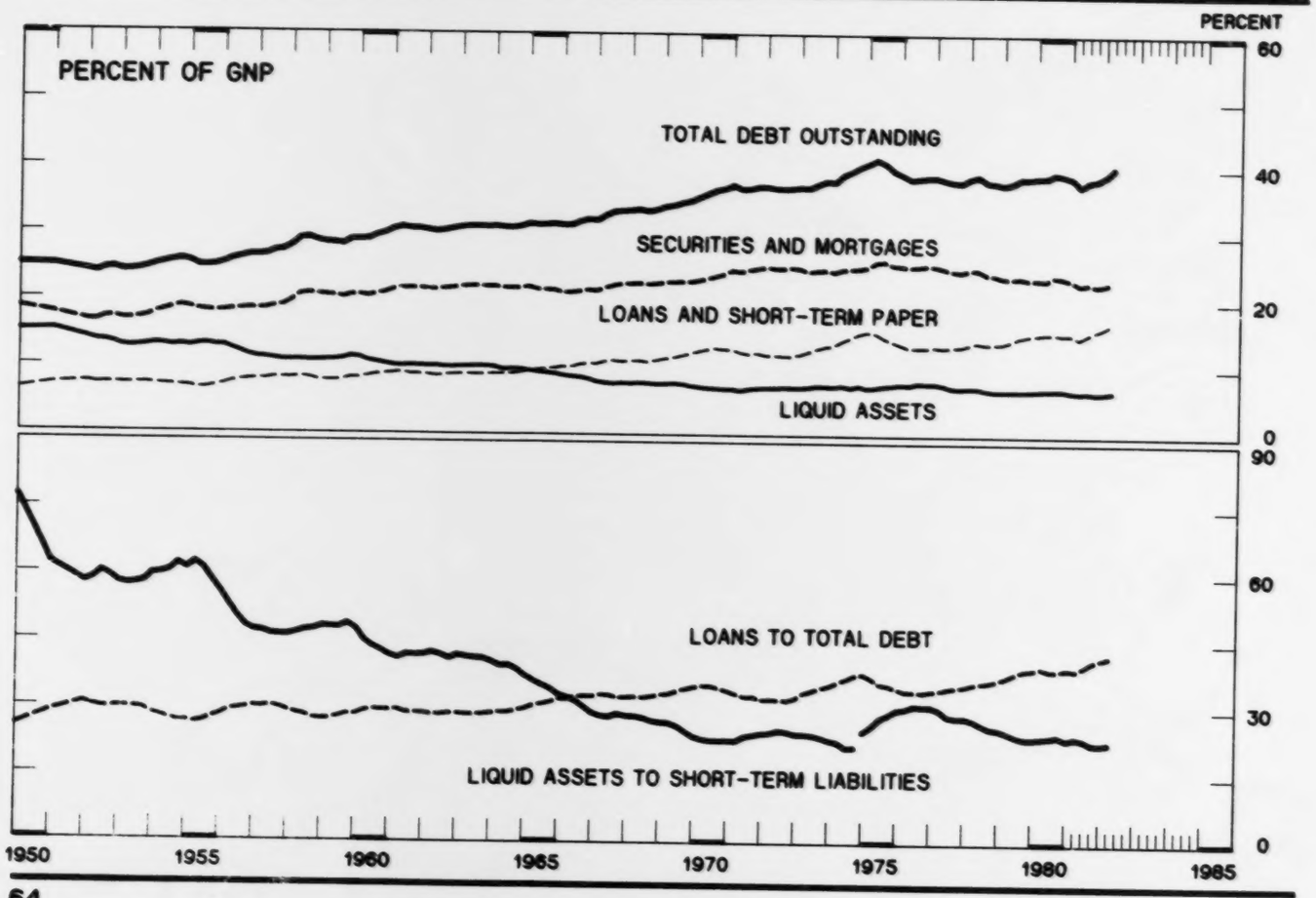
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, END OF QUARTER, 1952-



RATIOS FOR NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

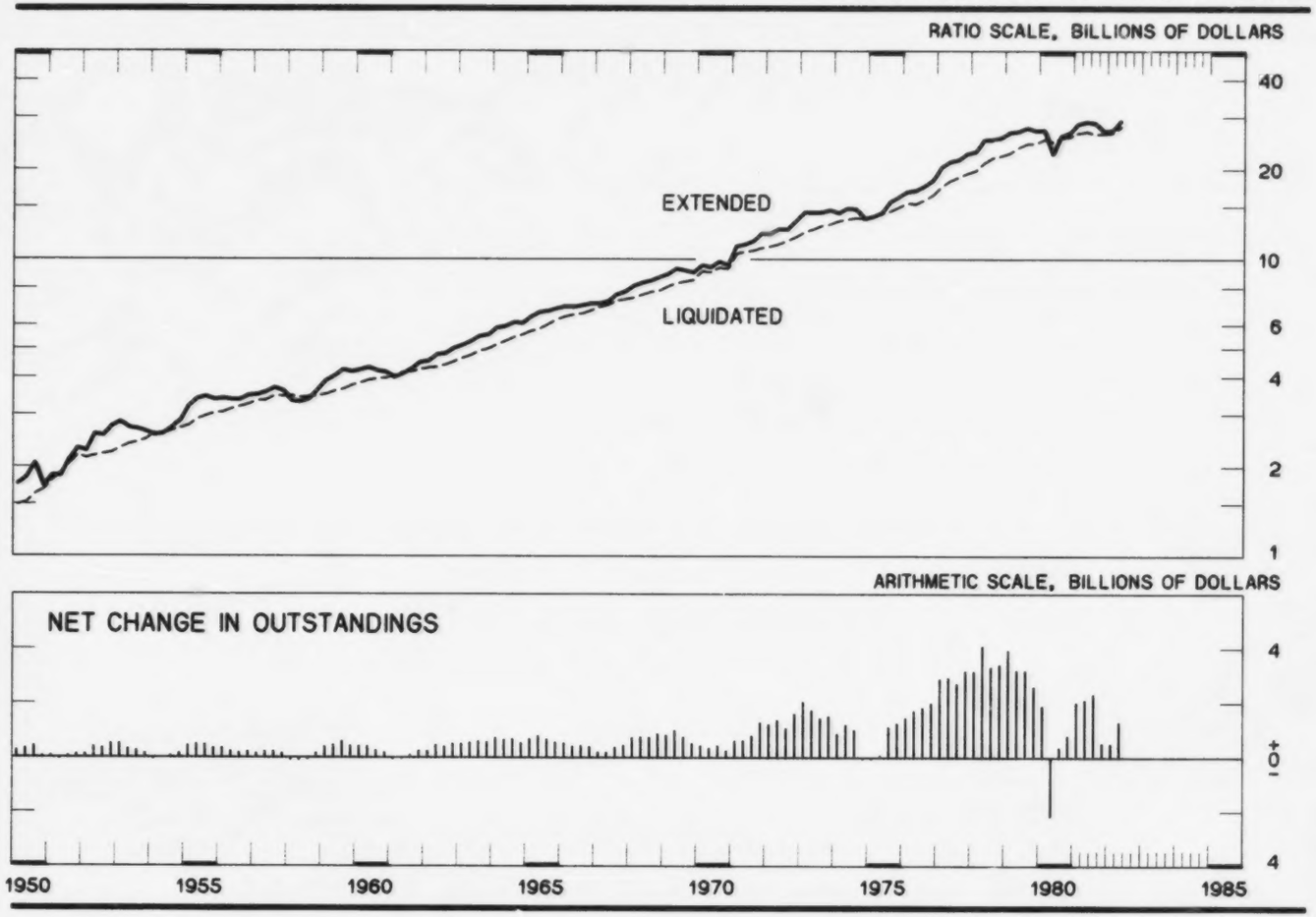
END OF YEAR, 1950–51; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, END OF QUARTER, 1952–



CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT

TOTAL

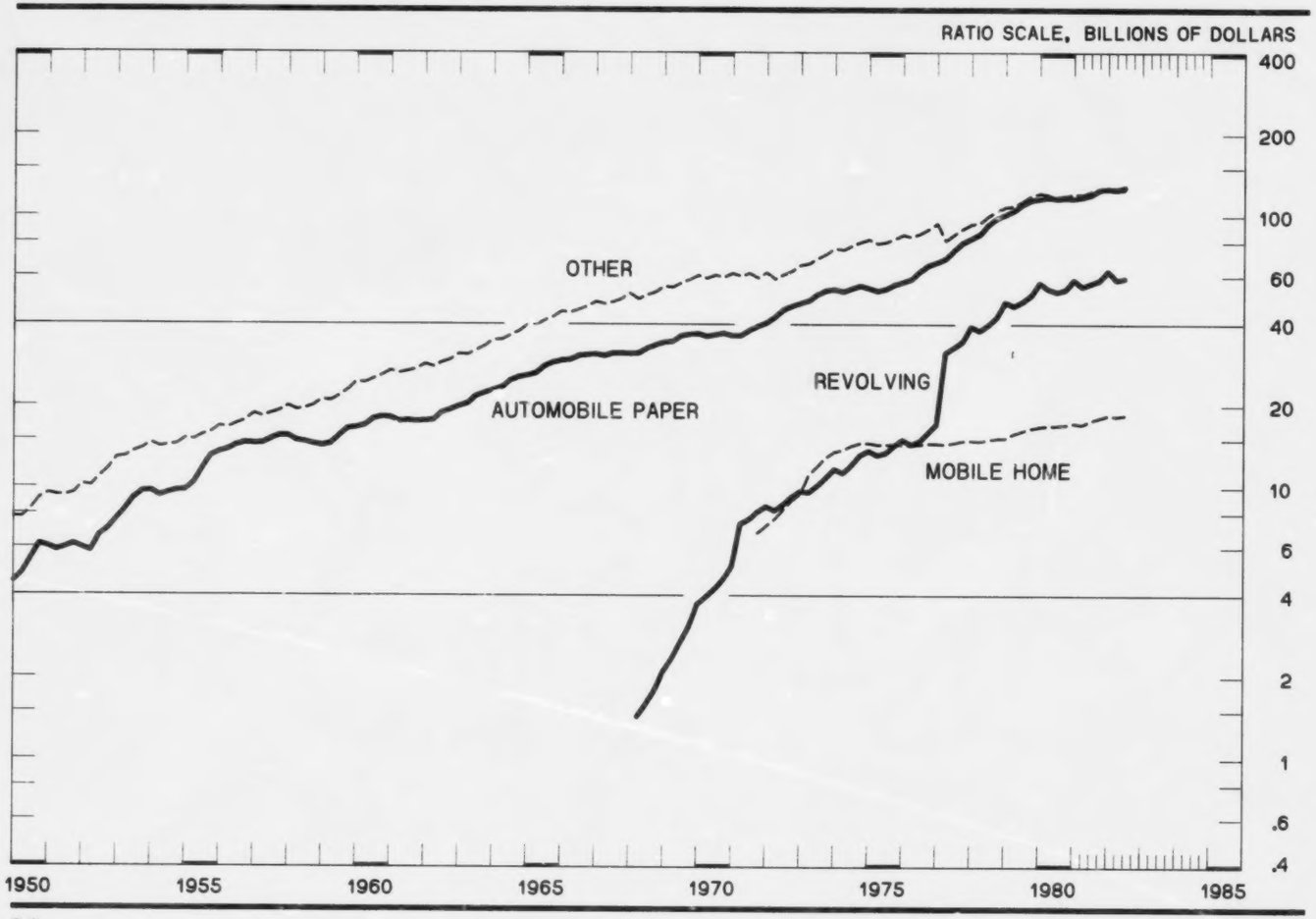
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY AVERAGES



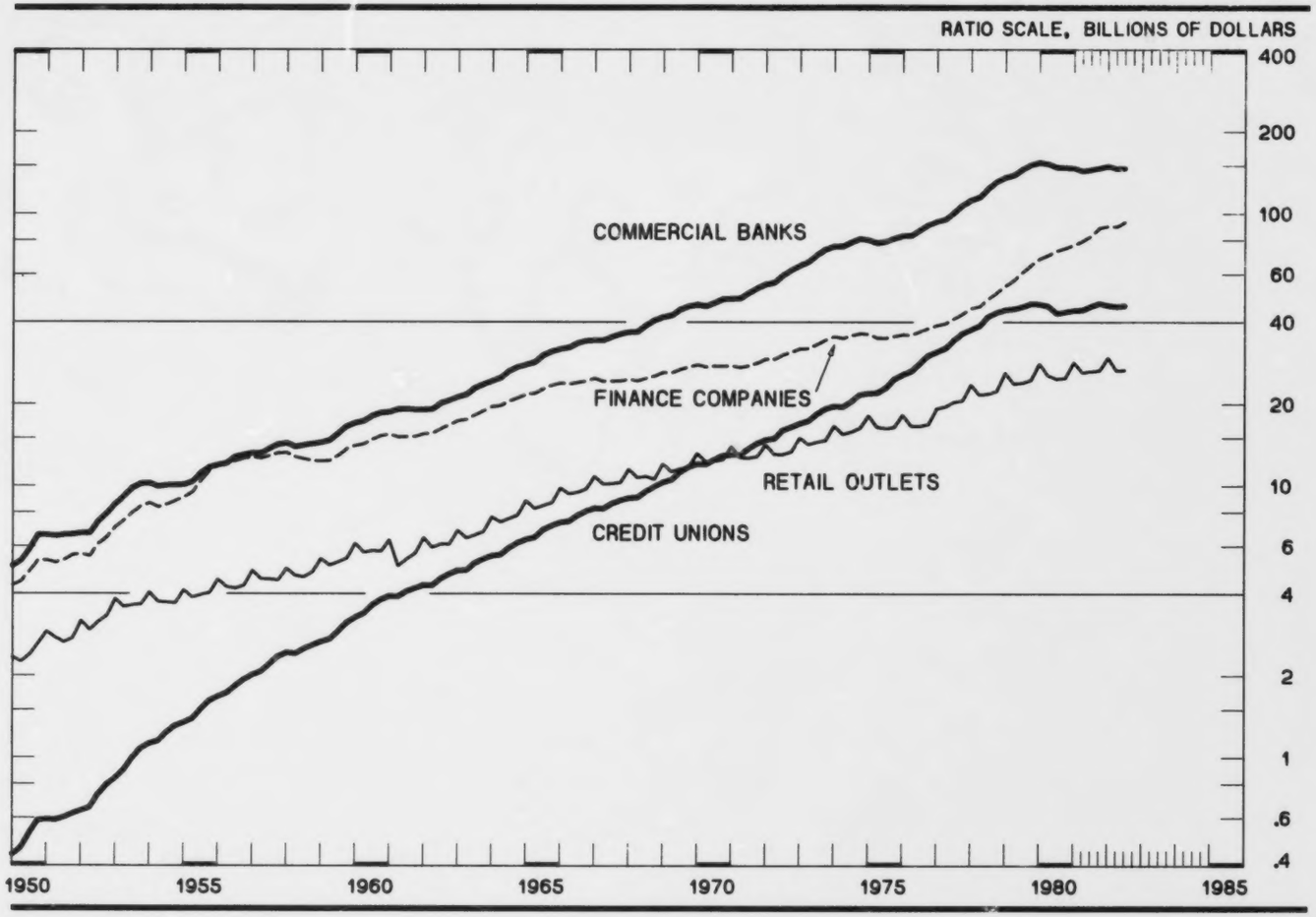
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT

BY MAJOR TYPES

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, END OF QUARTER



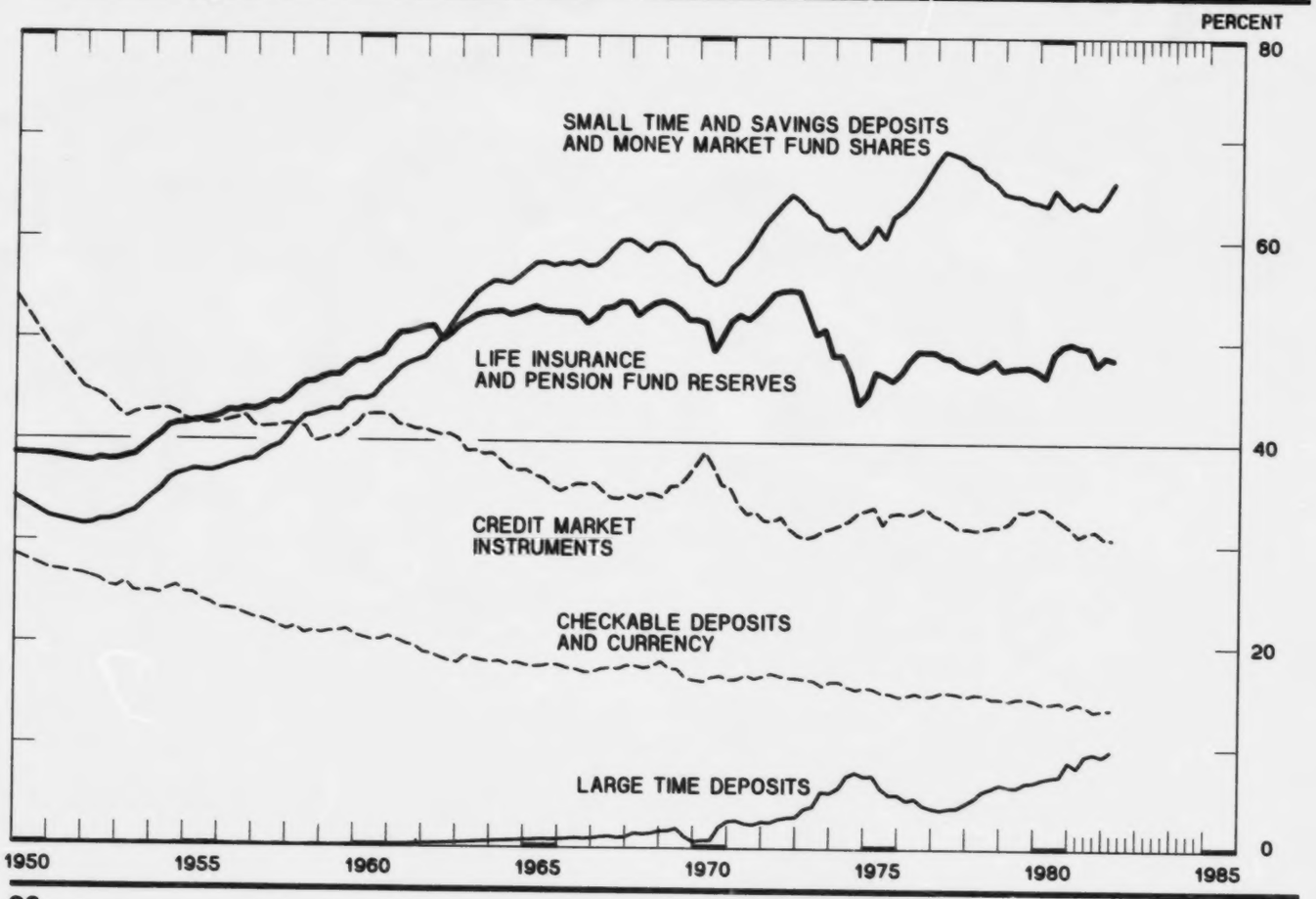
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT
BY MAJOR HOLDERS
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, END OF QUARTER



FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD BY HOUSEHOLDS

PERCENT OF DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME

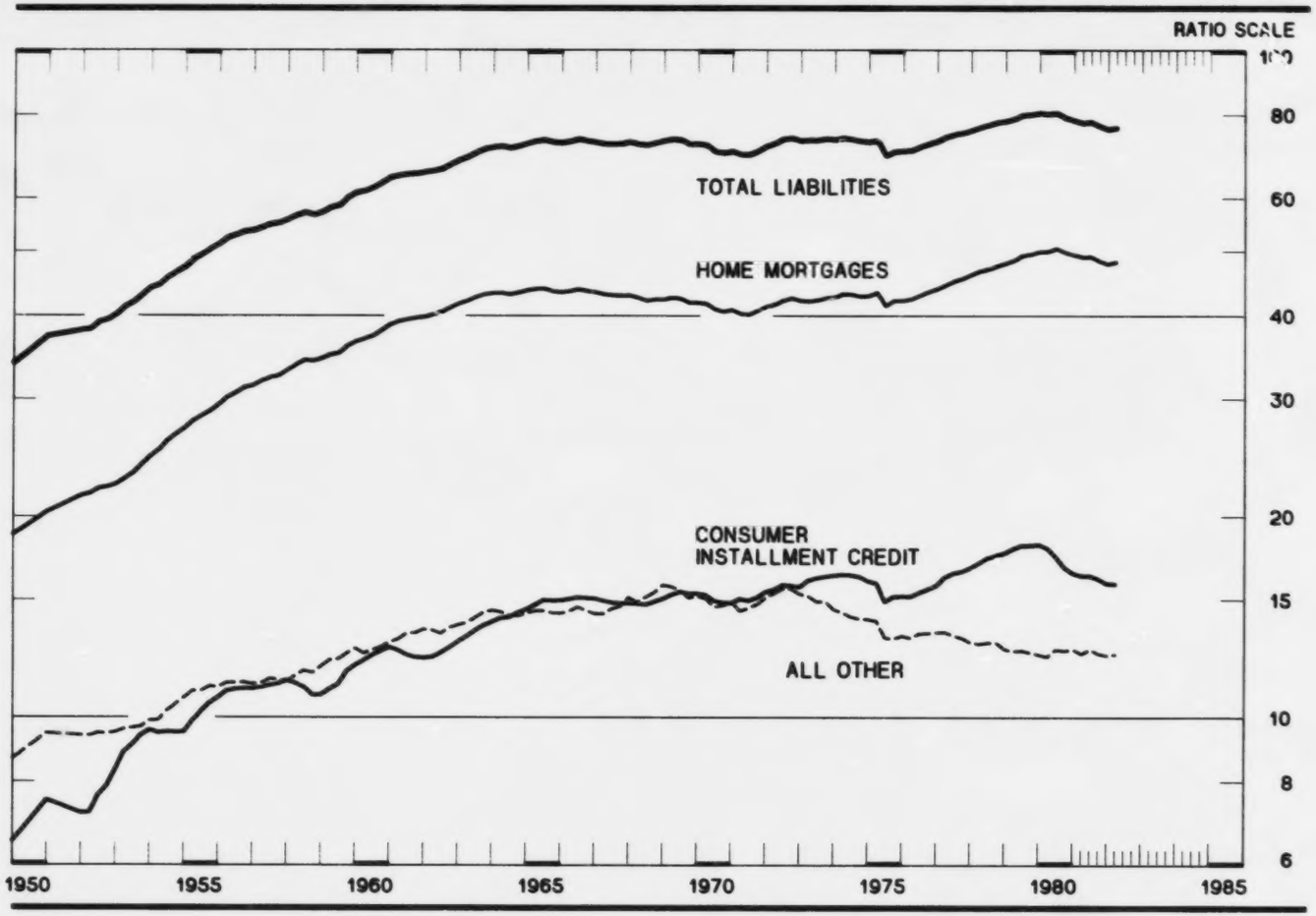
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, END OF QUARTER, 1952-



HOUSEHOLD DEBT OUTSTANDING

PERCENT OF DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME

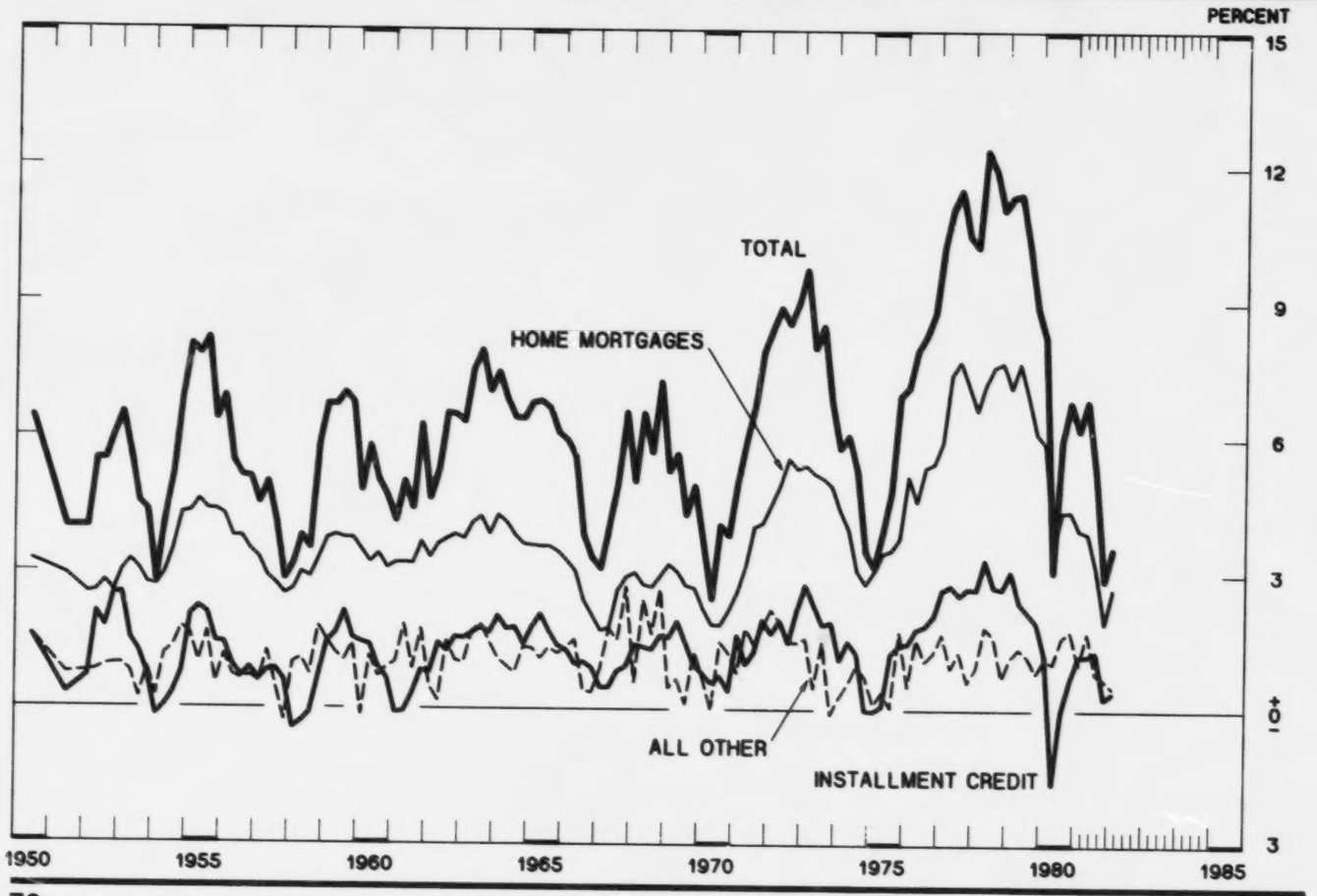
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, END OF QUARTER, 1952-



HOUSEHOLD BORROWING

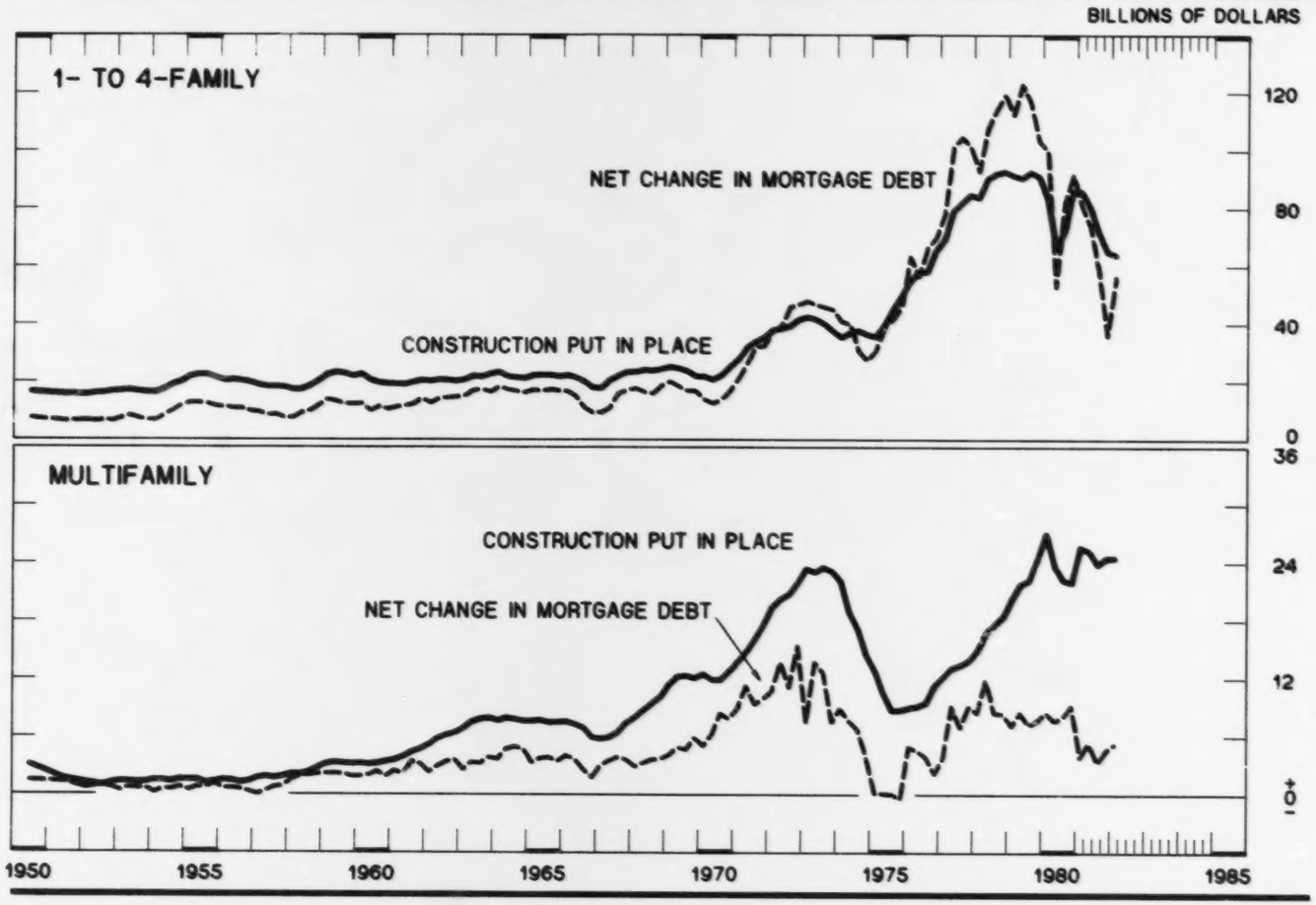
PERCENT OF DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME

ANNUALLY, 1950-51; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY, 1952-



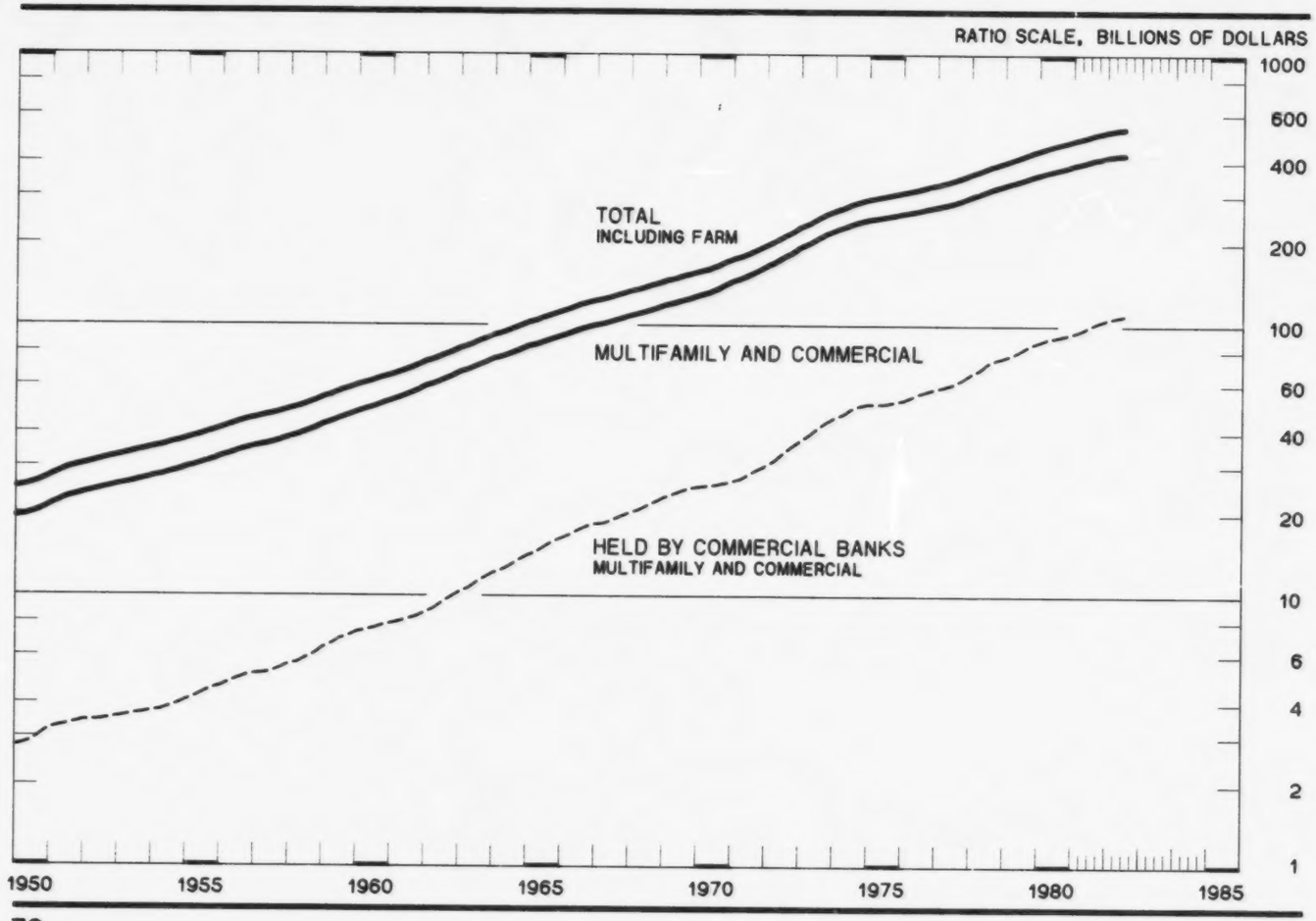
RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE DEBT AND CONSTRUCTION

ANNUALLY, 1950-51; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES, QUARTERLY, 1952-



MORTGAGE DEBT ON INCOME PROPERTIES

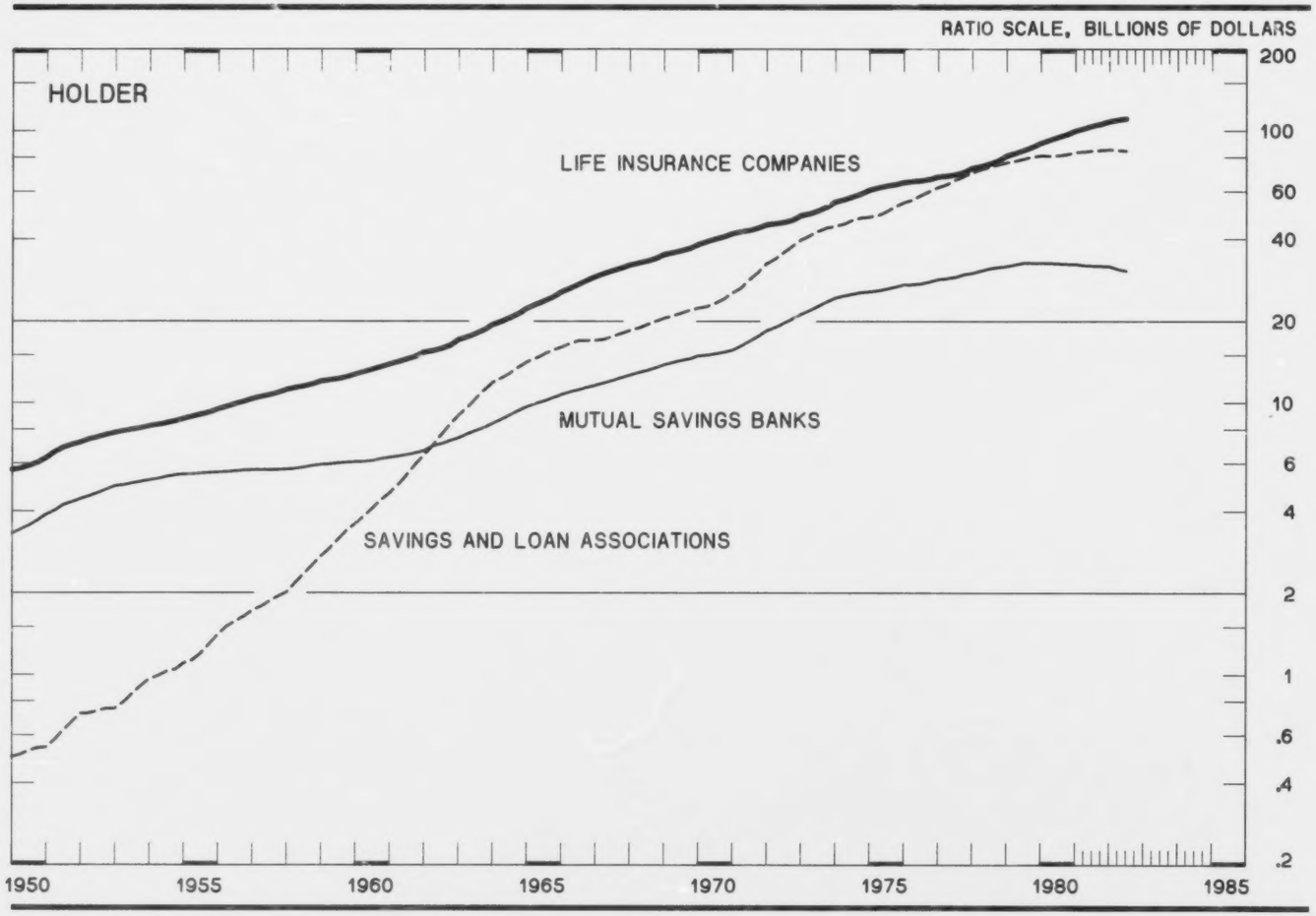
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, END OF QUARTER



MORTGAGE DEBT ON INCOME PROPERTIES

MULTIFAMILY AND COMMERCIAL

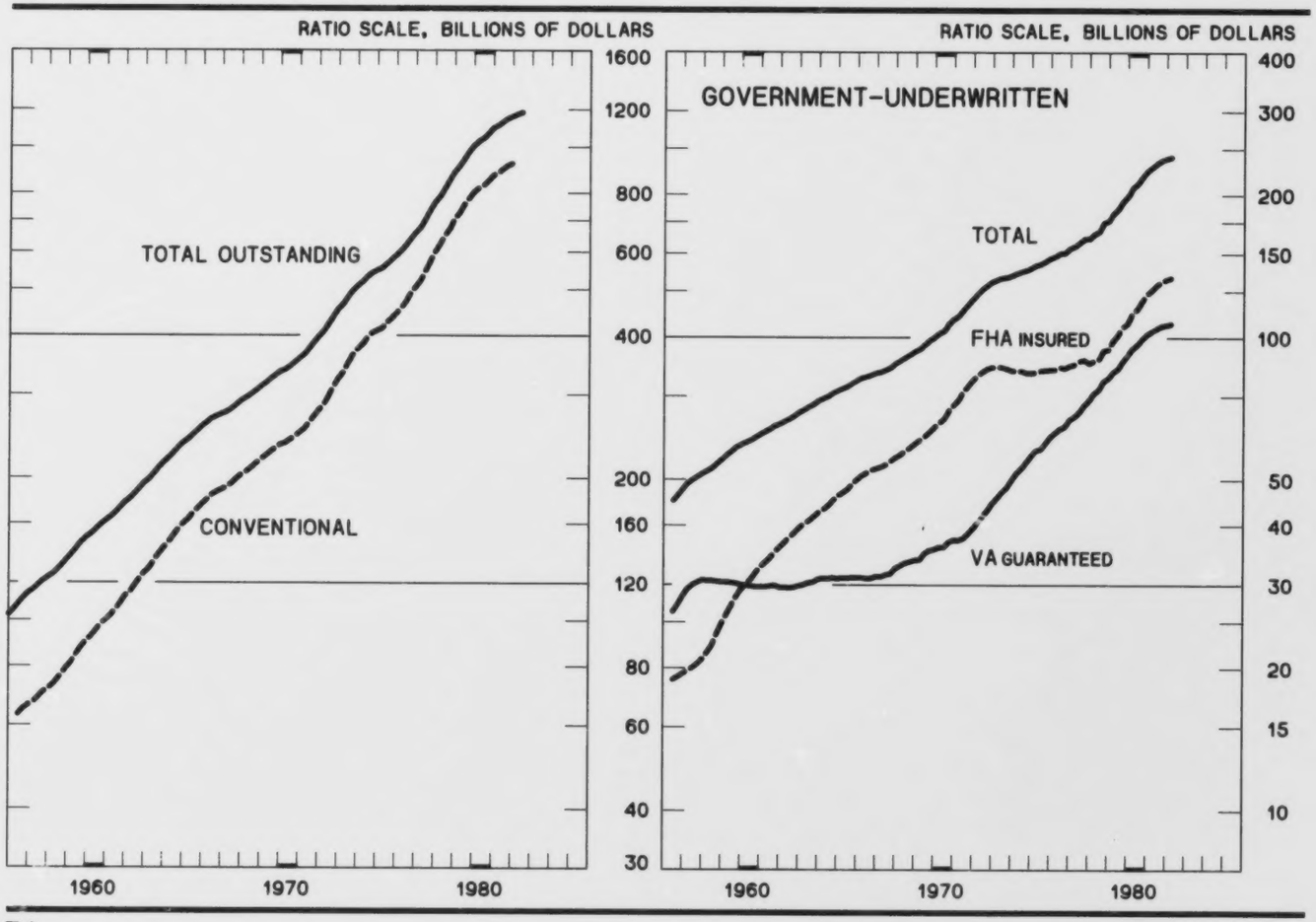
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, END OF QUARTER



RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE DEBT

TYPE OF LOAN

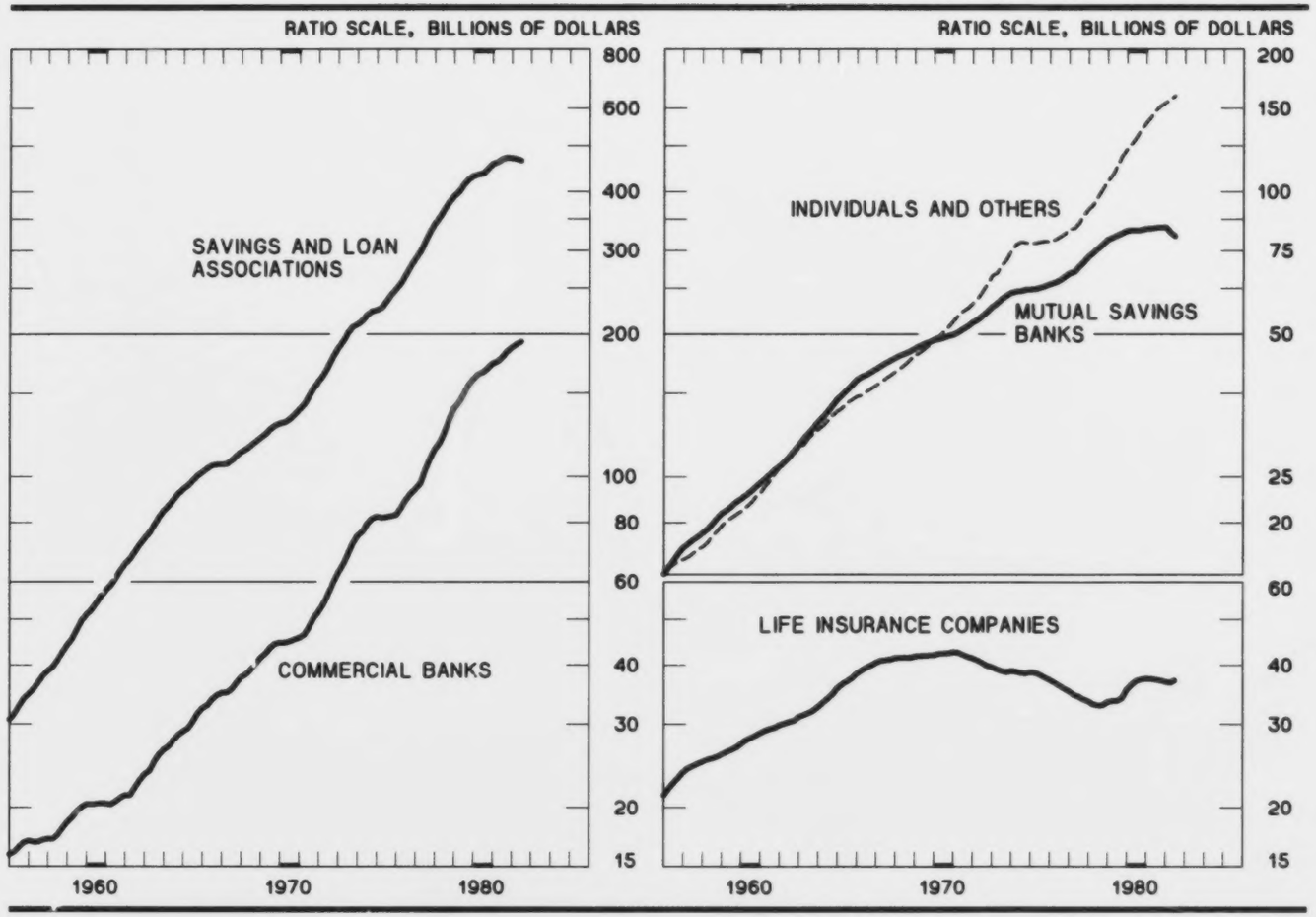
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, END OF QUARTER



RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE DEBT

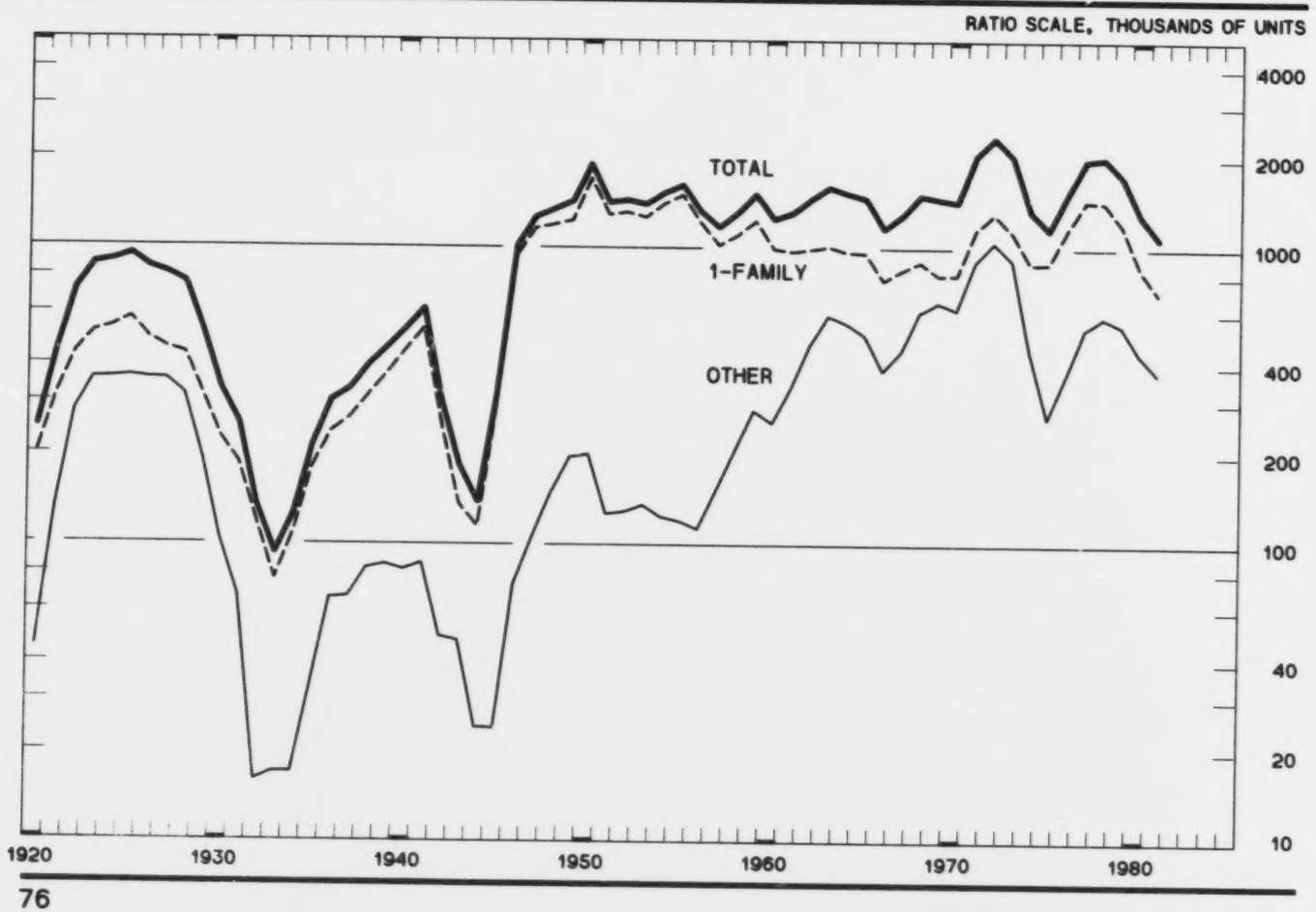
TYPE OF LENDER

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, END OF QUARTER



NEW PRIVATE HOUSING STARTS

ANNUALLY



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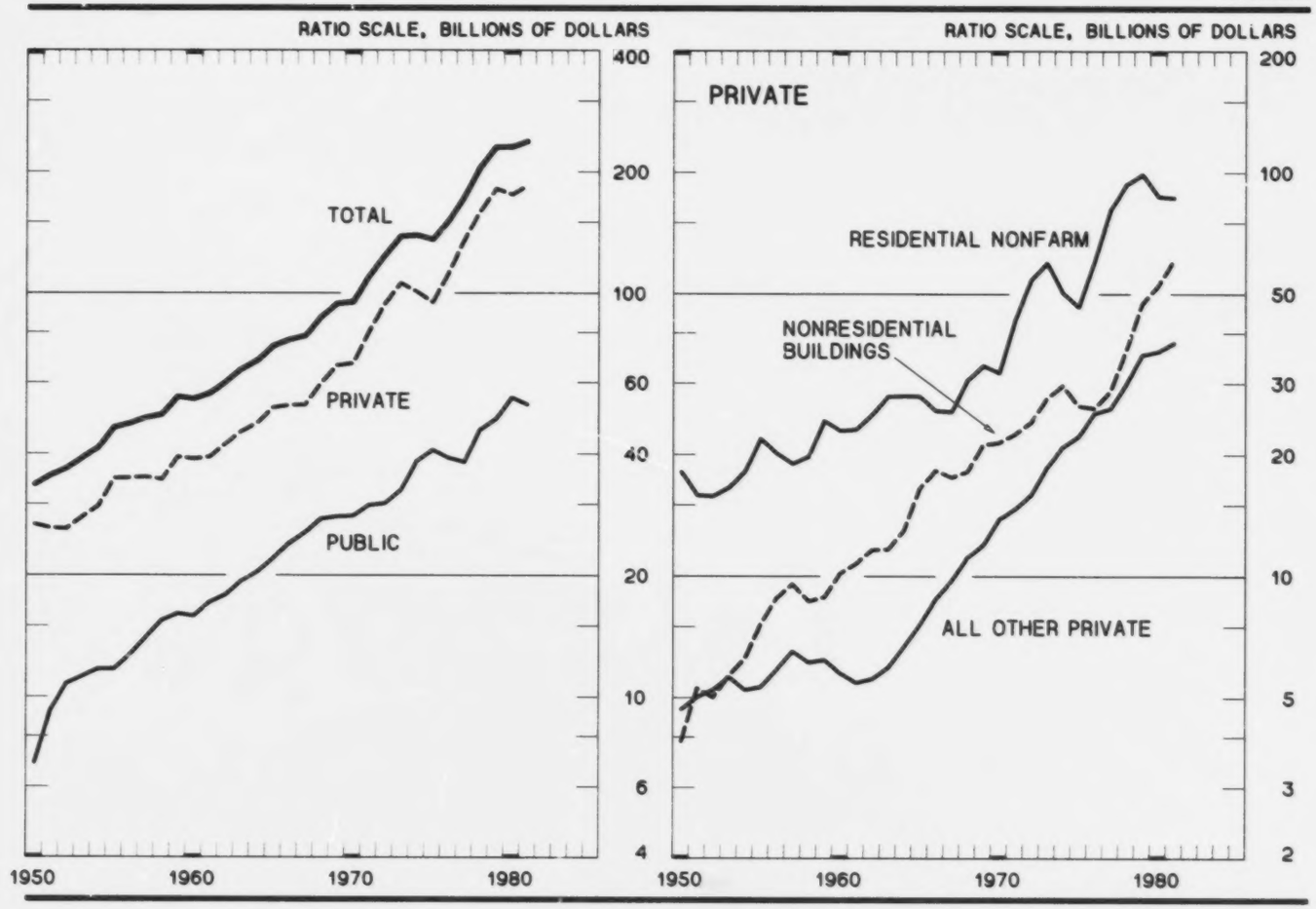
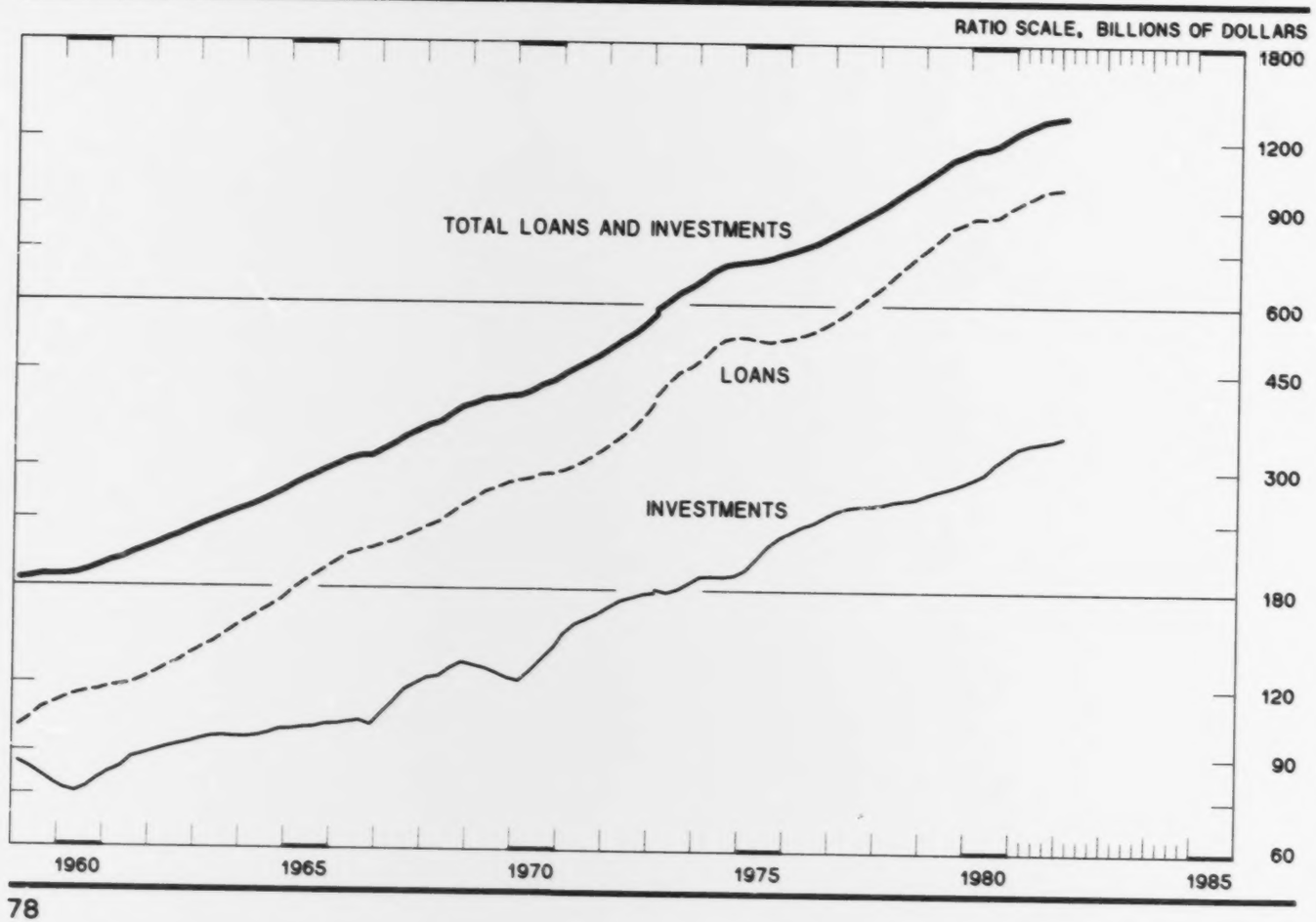
VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

ANNUALLY



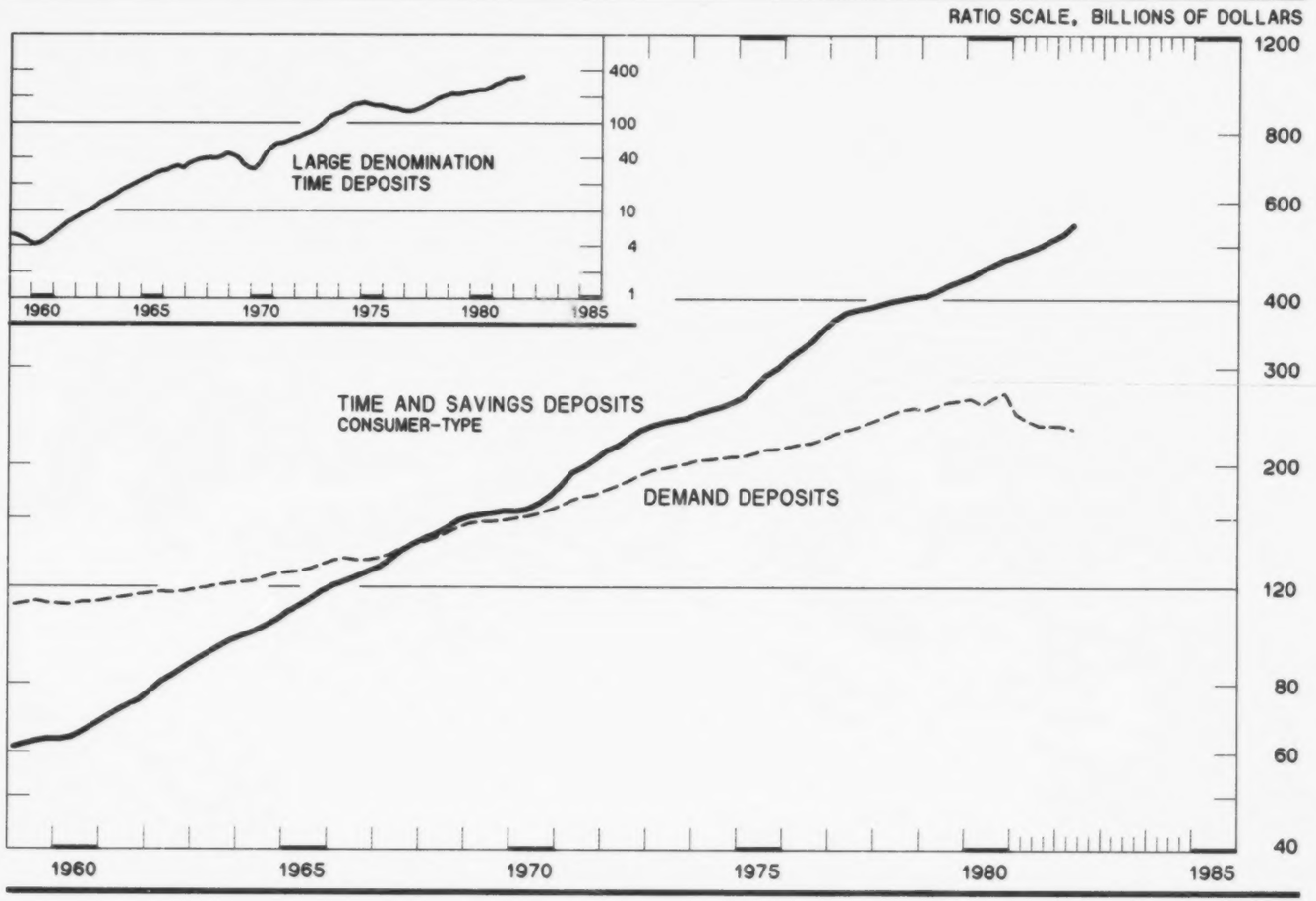
PRINCIPAL ASSETS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY AVERAGES



PRINCIPAL LIABILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

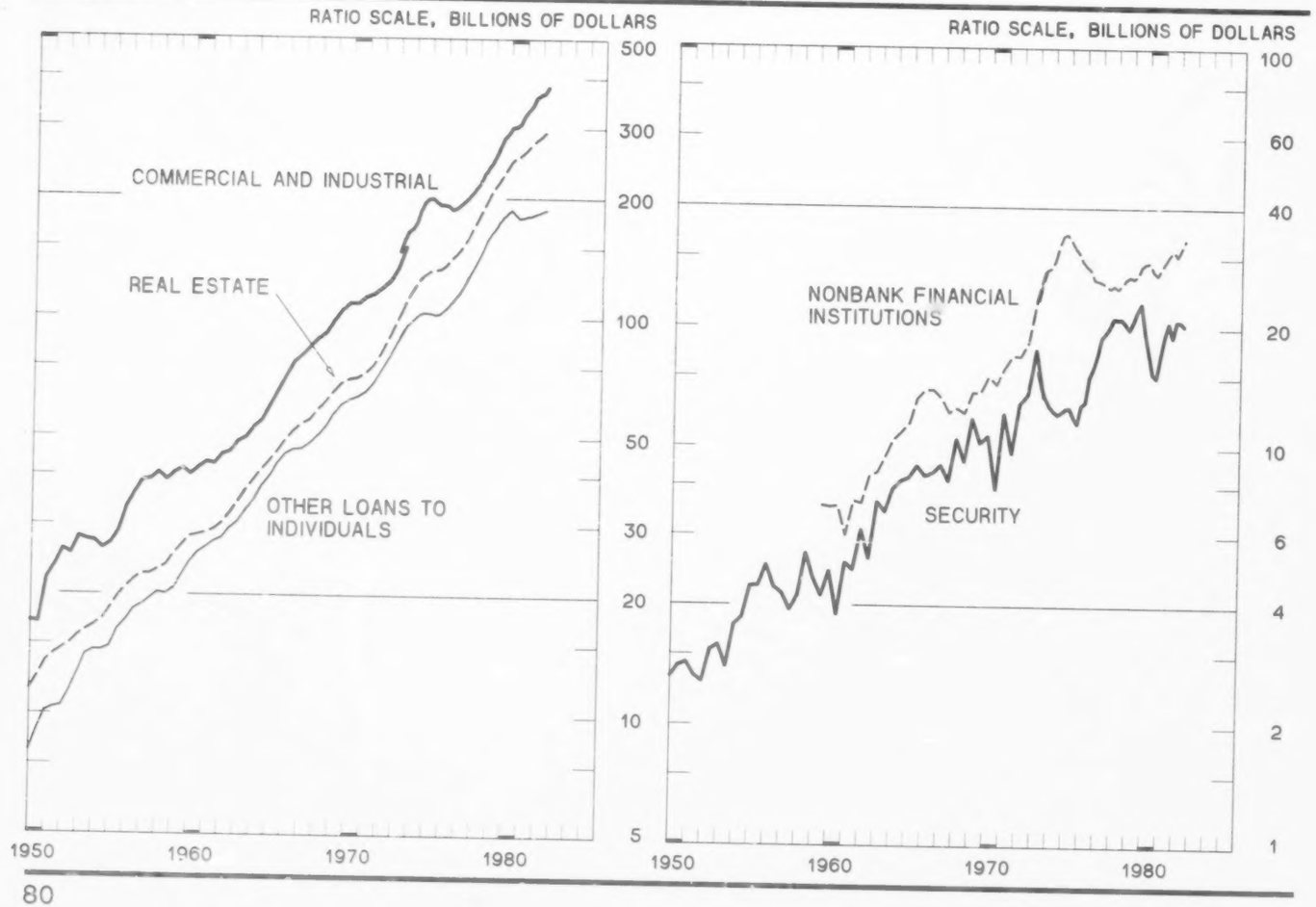
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY AVERAGES



PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF LOANS

ALL COMMERCIAL BANKS

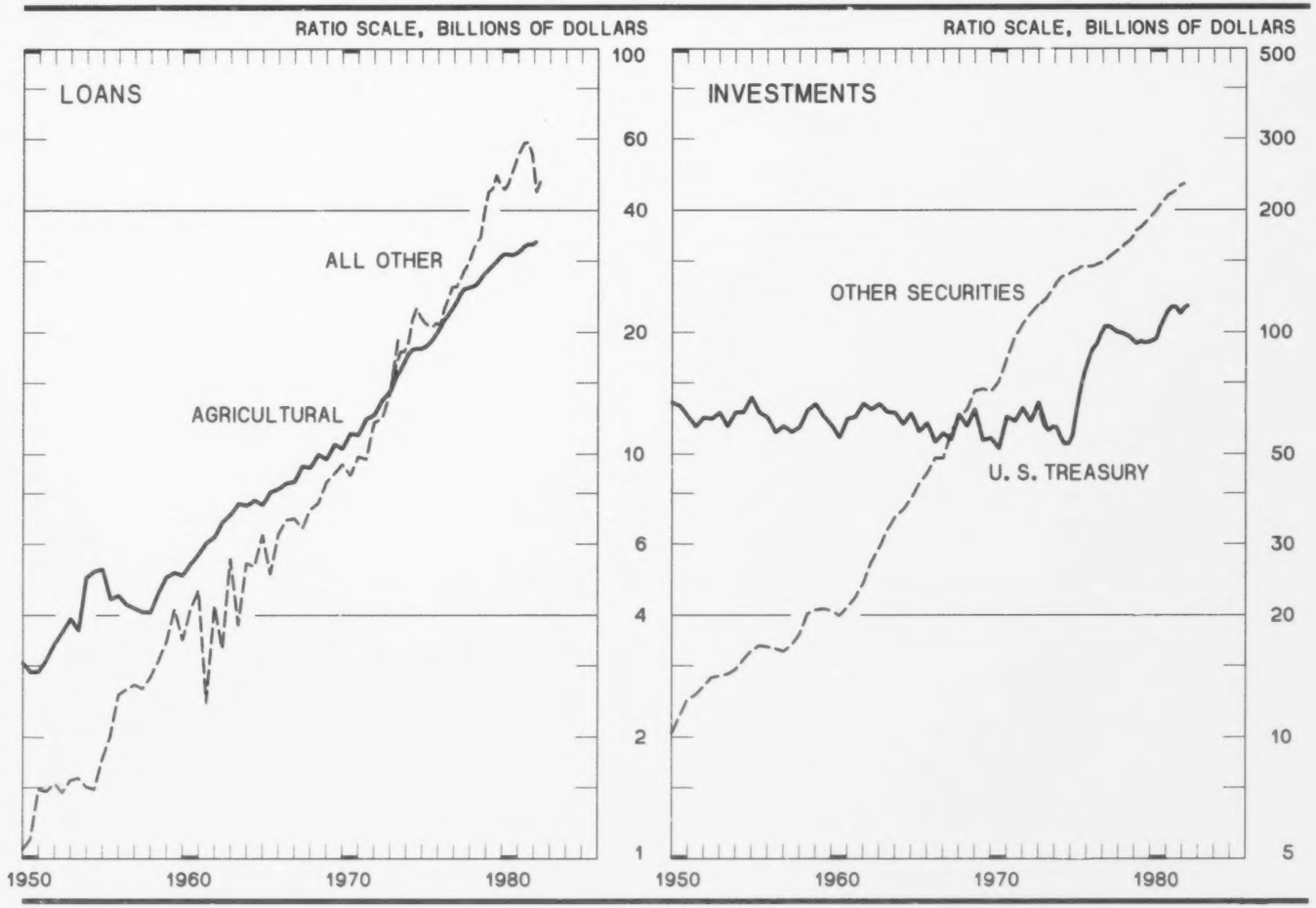
SEMIANNUAL CALL REPORT DATES, 1950–73; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY AVERAGES, 1973–



PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

ALL COMMERCIAL BANKS

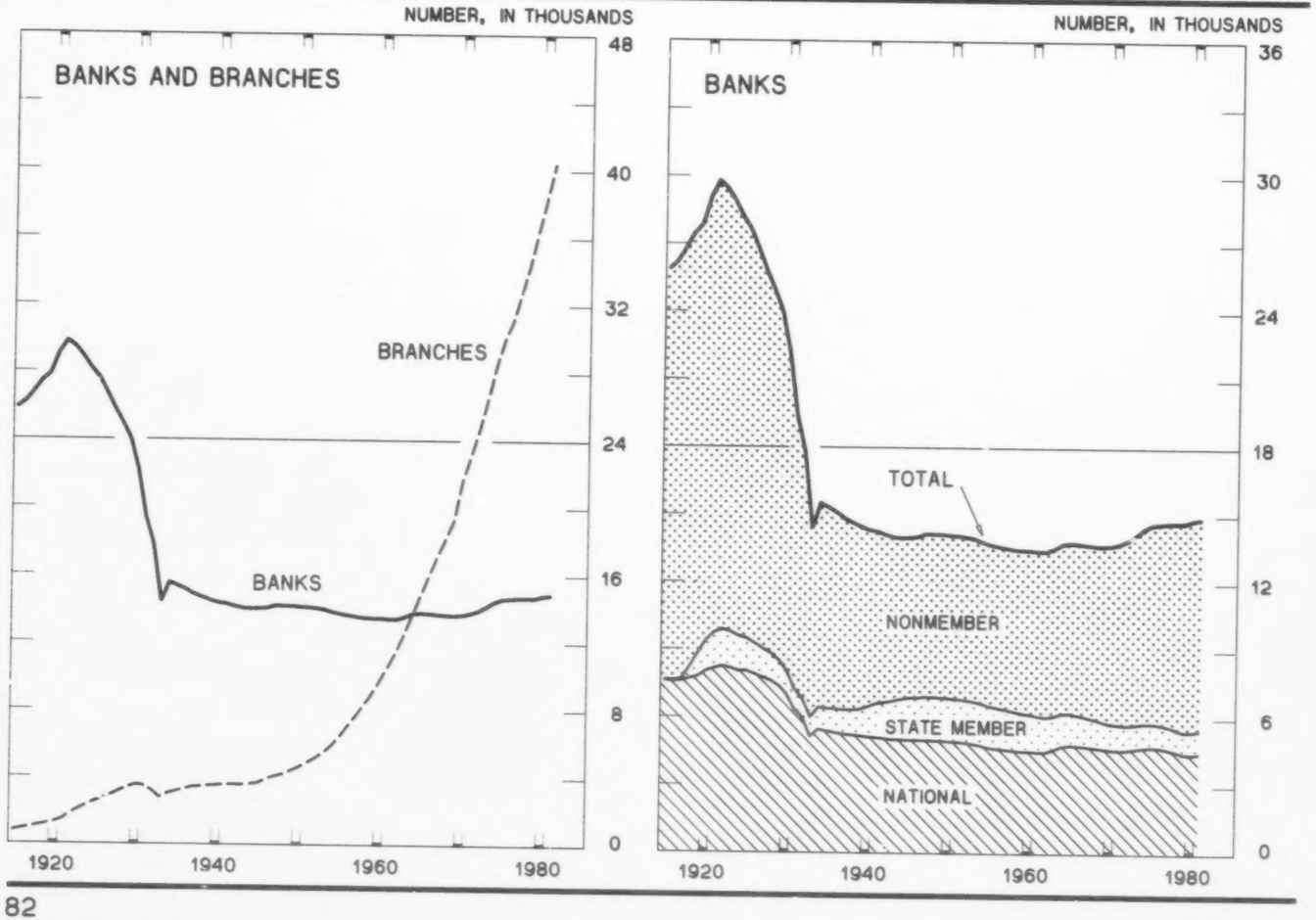
SEMIANNUAL CALL REPORT DATES, 1950-73; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, QUARTERLY AVERAGES, 1973-



COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

NUMBER, BY CLASS

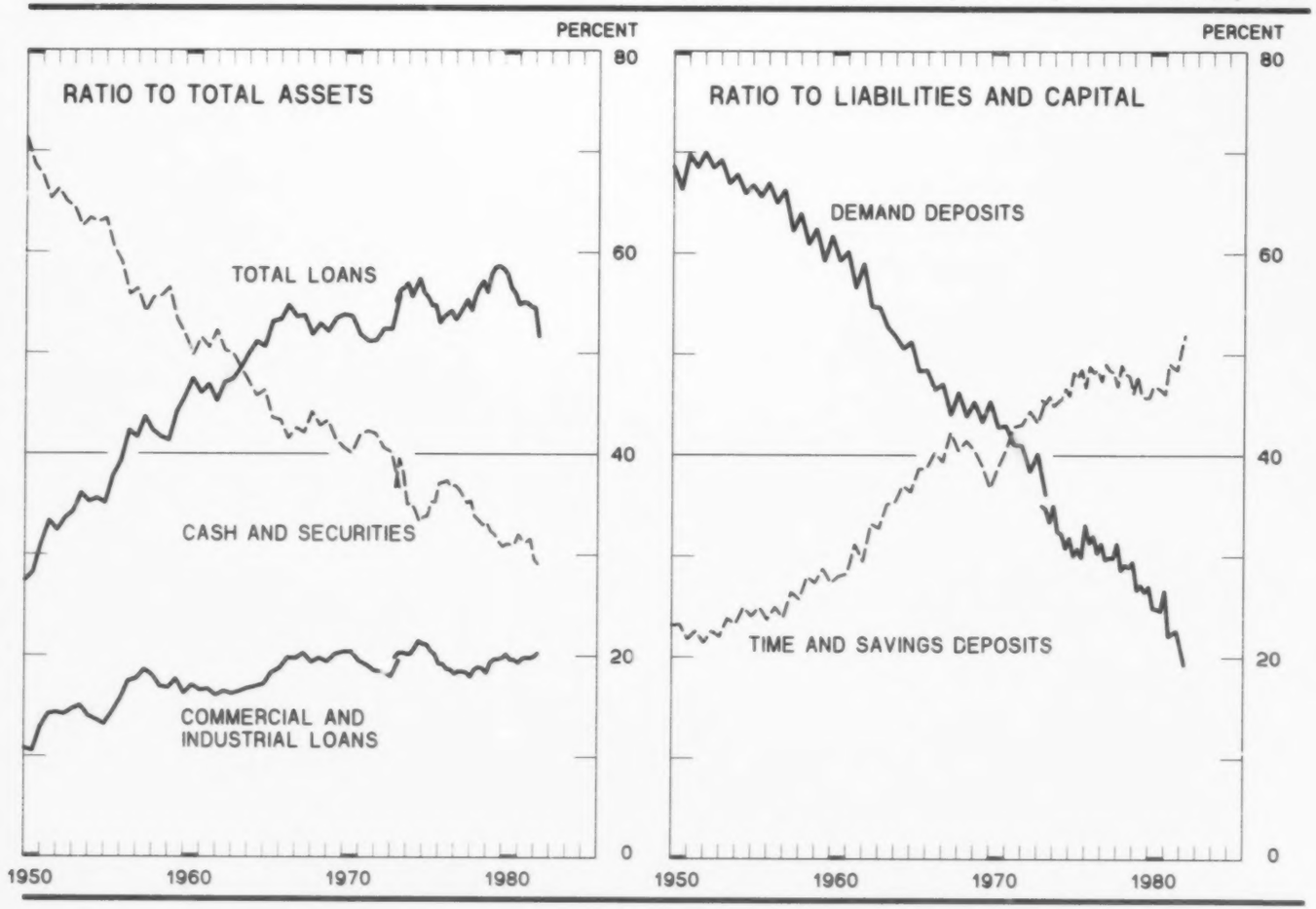
CALL REPORT DATES



BALANCE-SHEET RATIOS

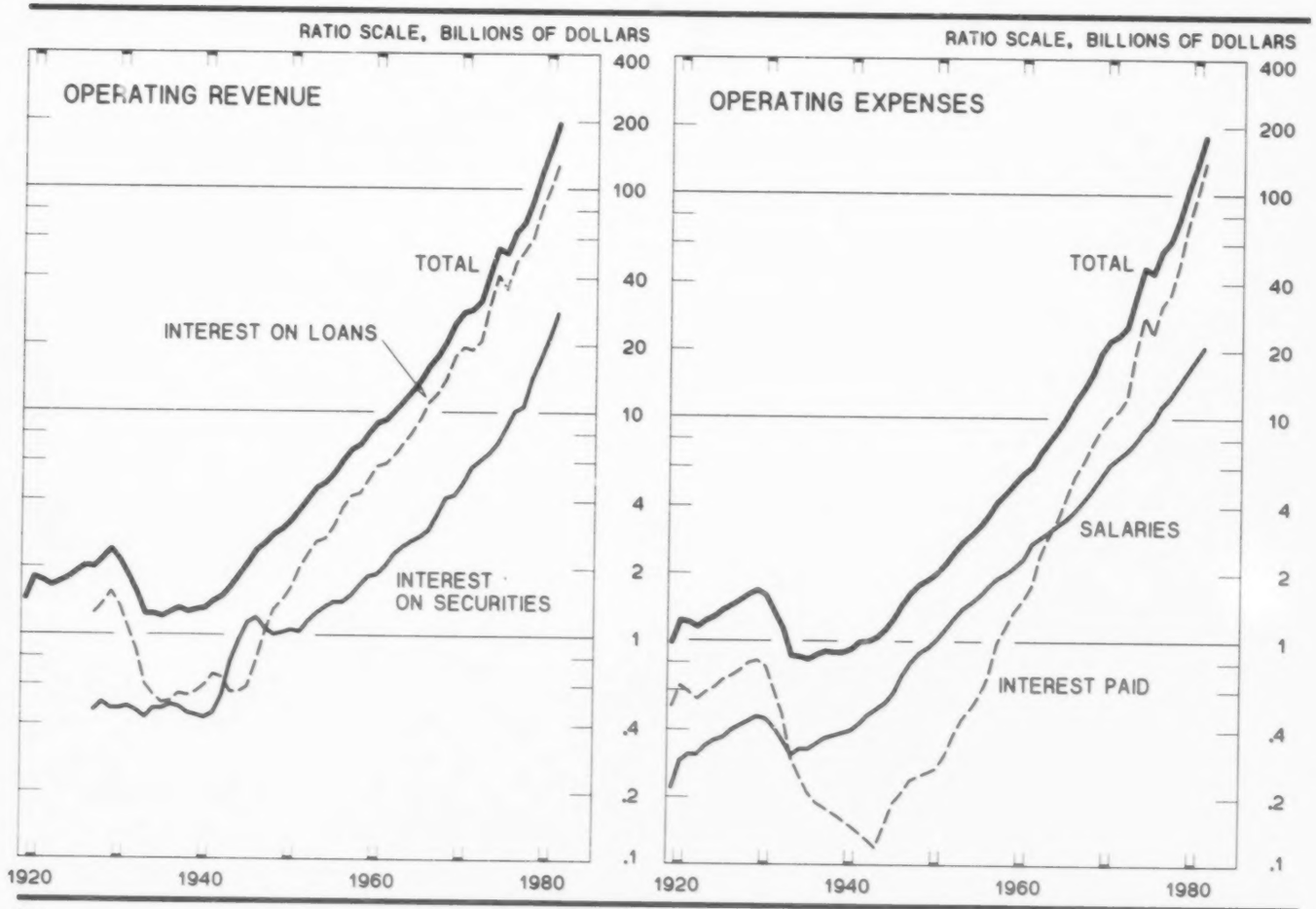
ALL COMMERCIAL BANKS

SEMIANNUAL CALL REPORT DATES, 1950-73; END OF QUARTER, 1973-



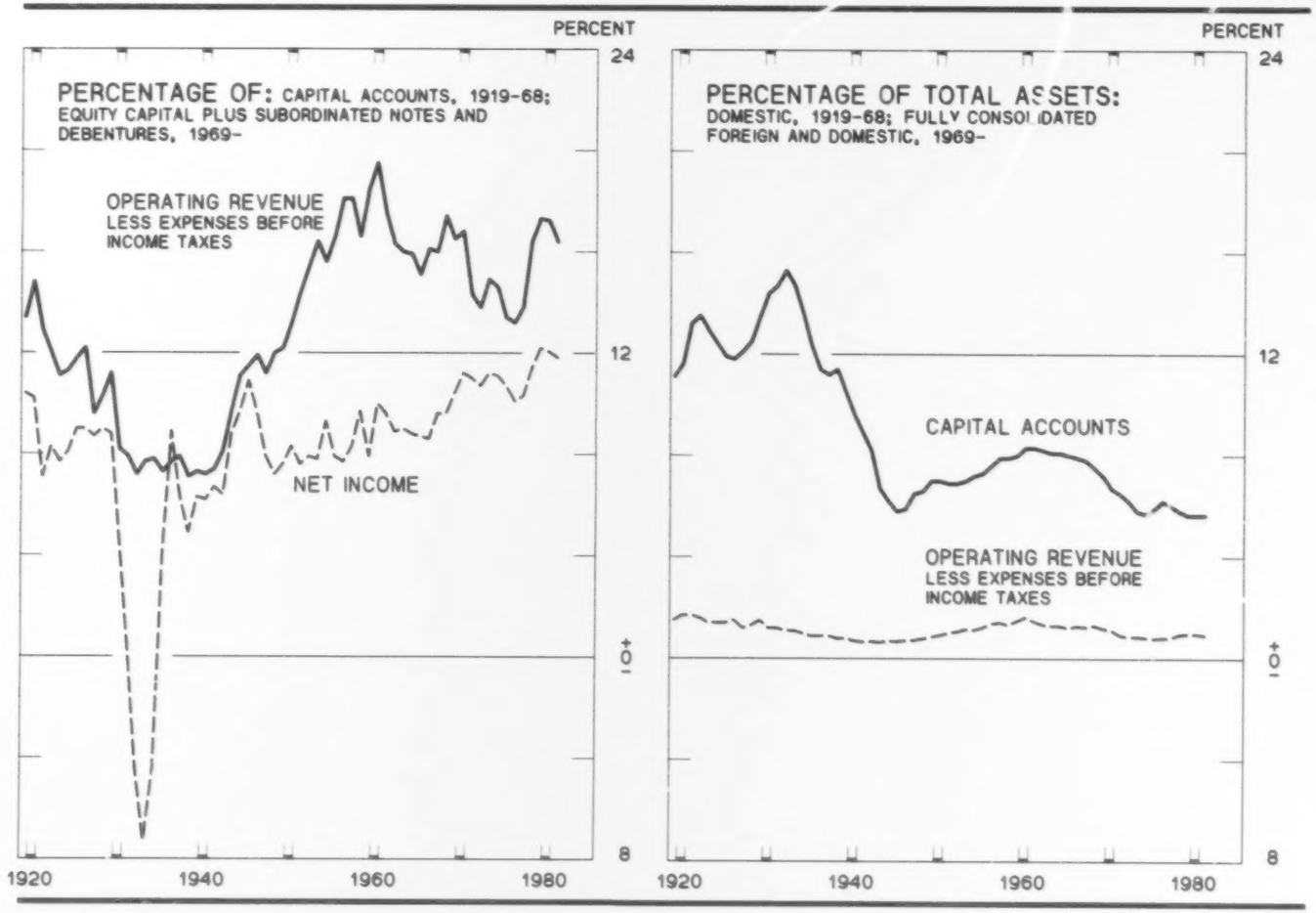
MEMBER BANK INCOME AND EXPENSES

ANNUALLY



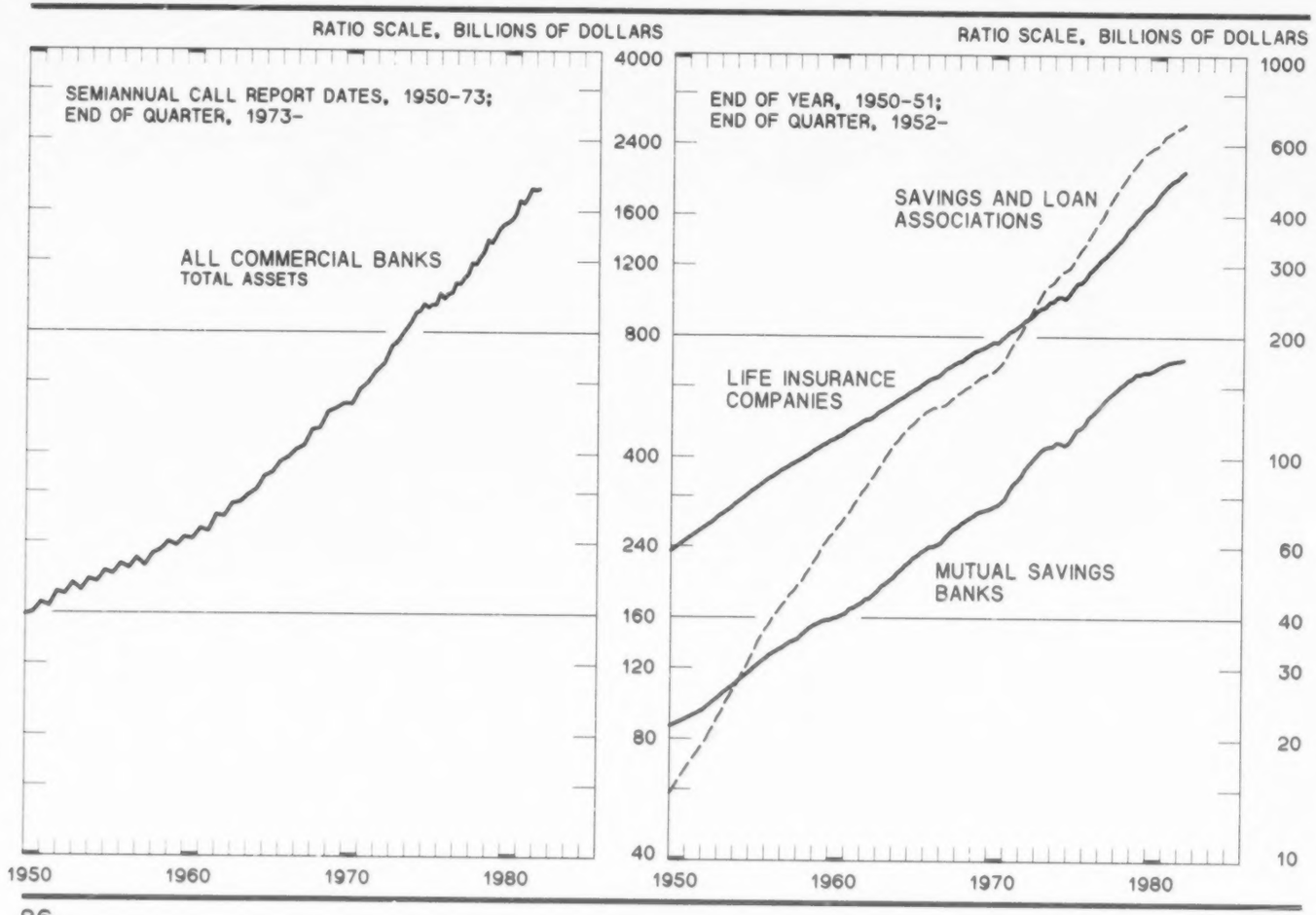
MEMBER BANK INCOME RATIOS

ANNUALLY



ASSETS OF SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

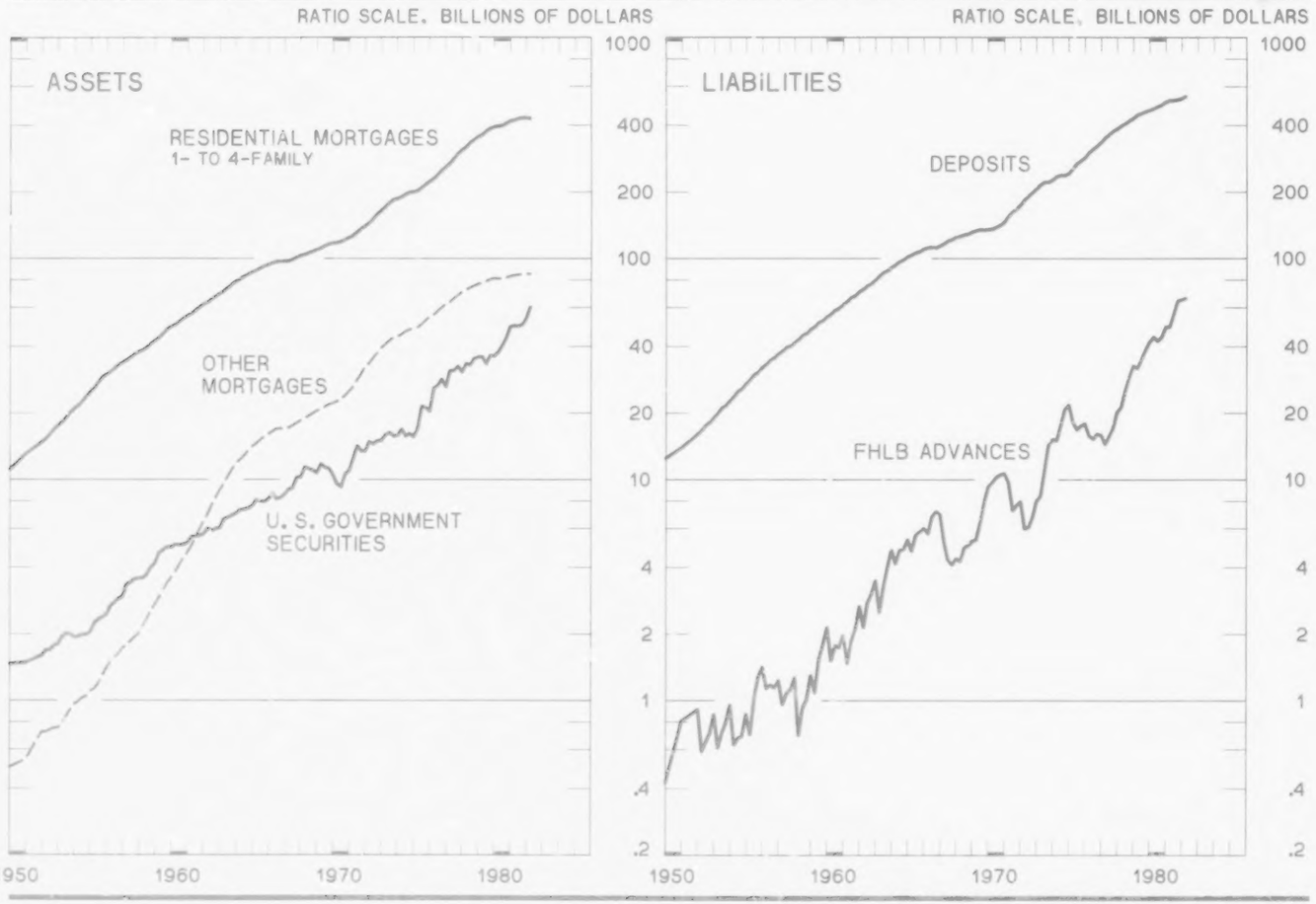
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING



PRINCIPAL EARNING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

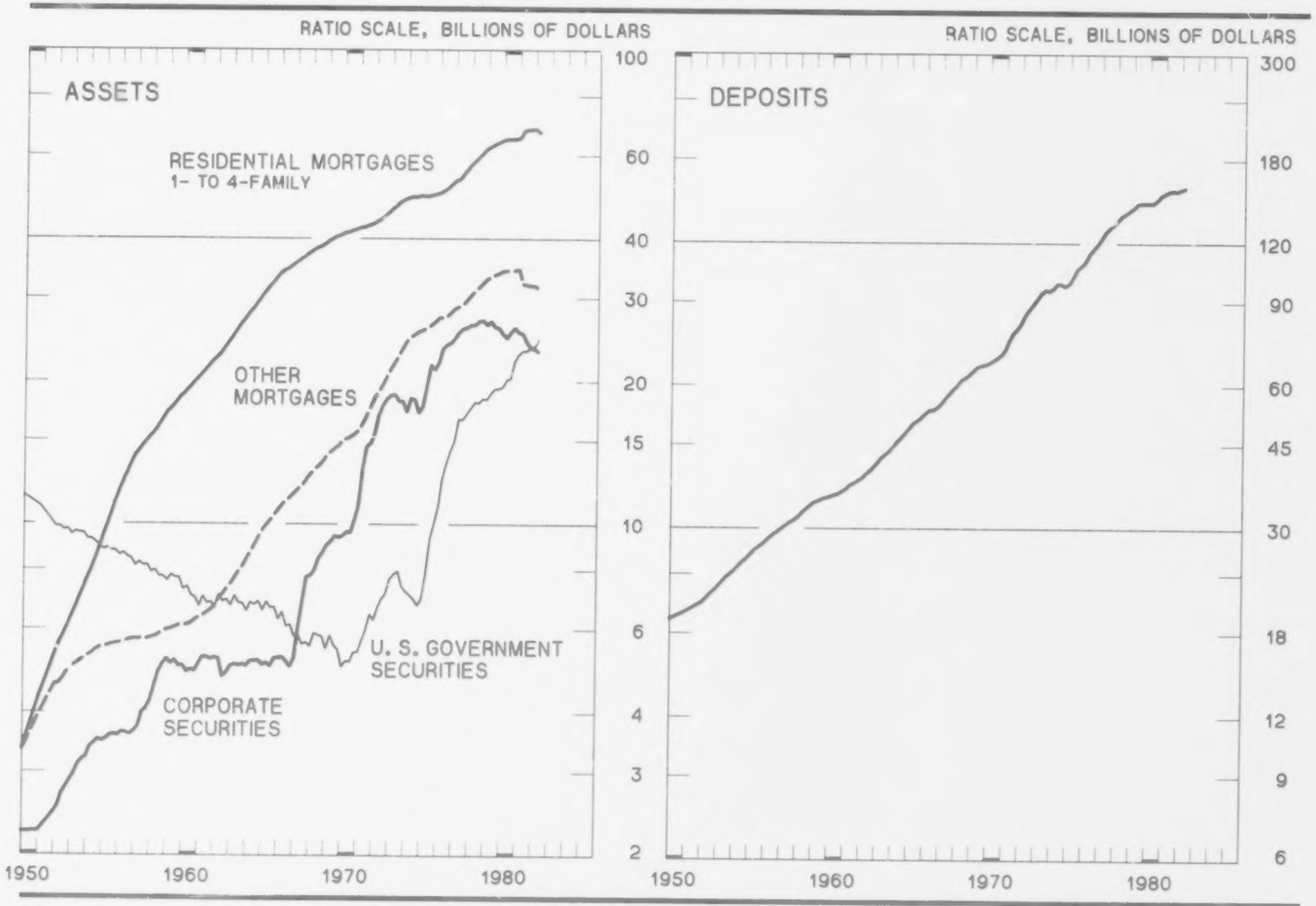
AMOUNT OUSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; END OF QUARTER, 1952-



PRINCIPAL EARNING ASSETS AND DEPOSITS

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

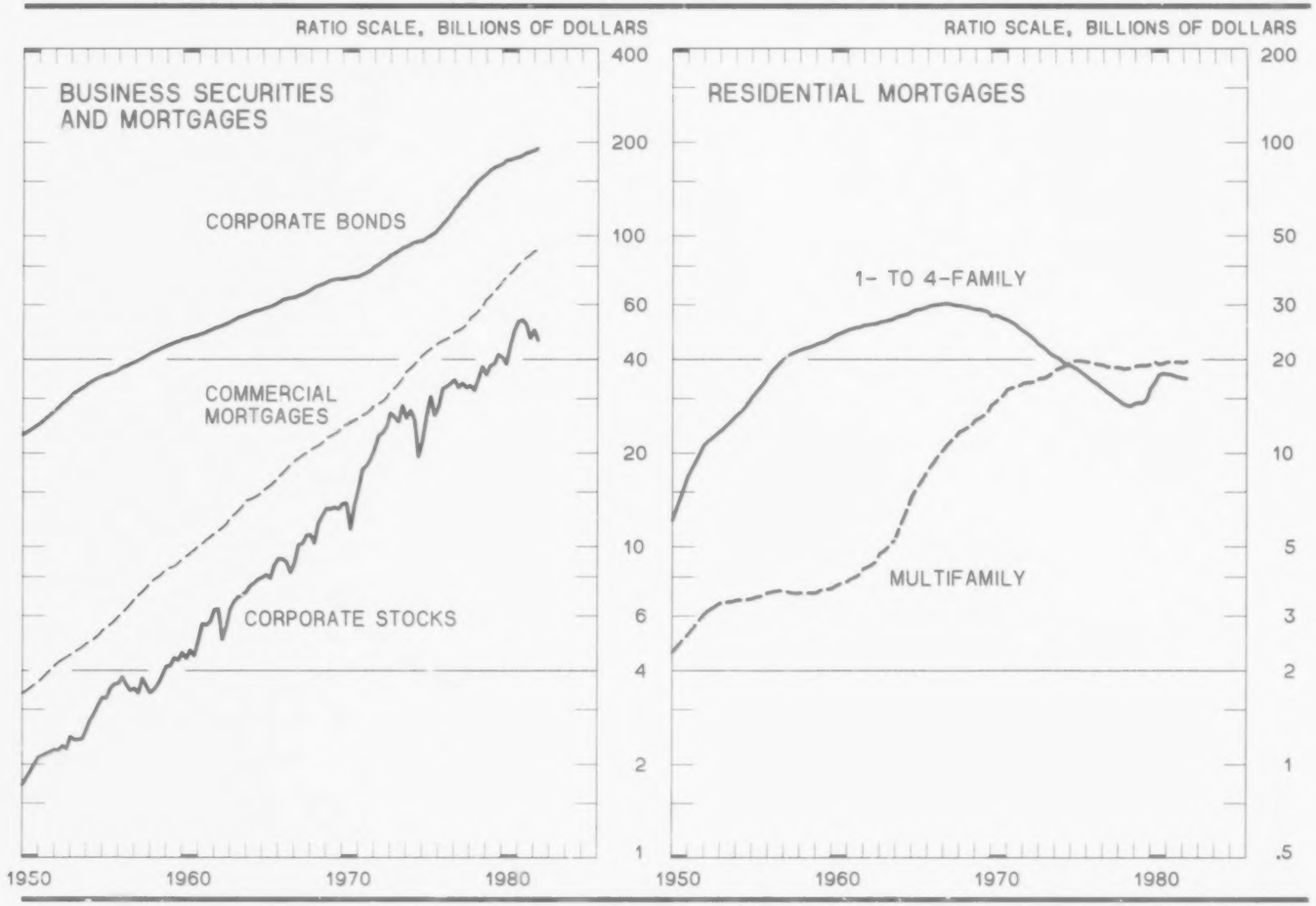
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; END OF QUARTER, 1952-



PRINCIPAL EARNING ASSETS

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

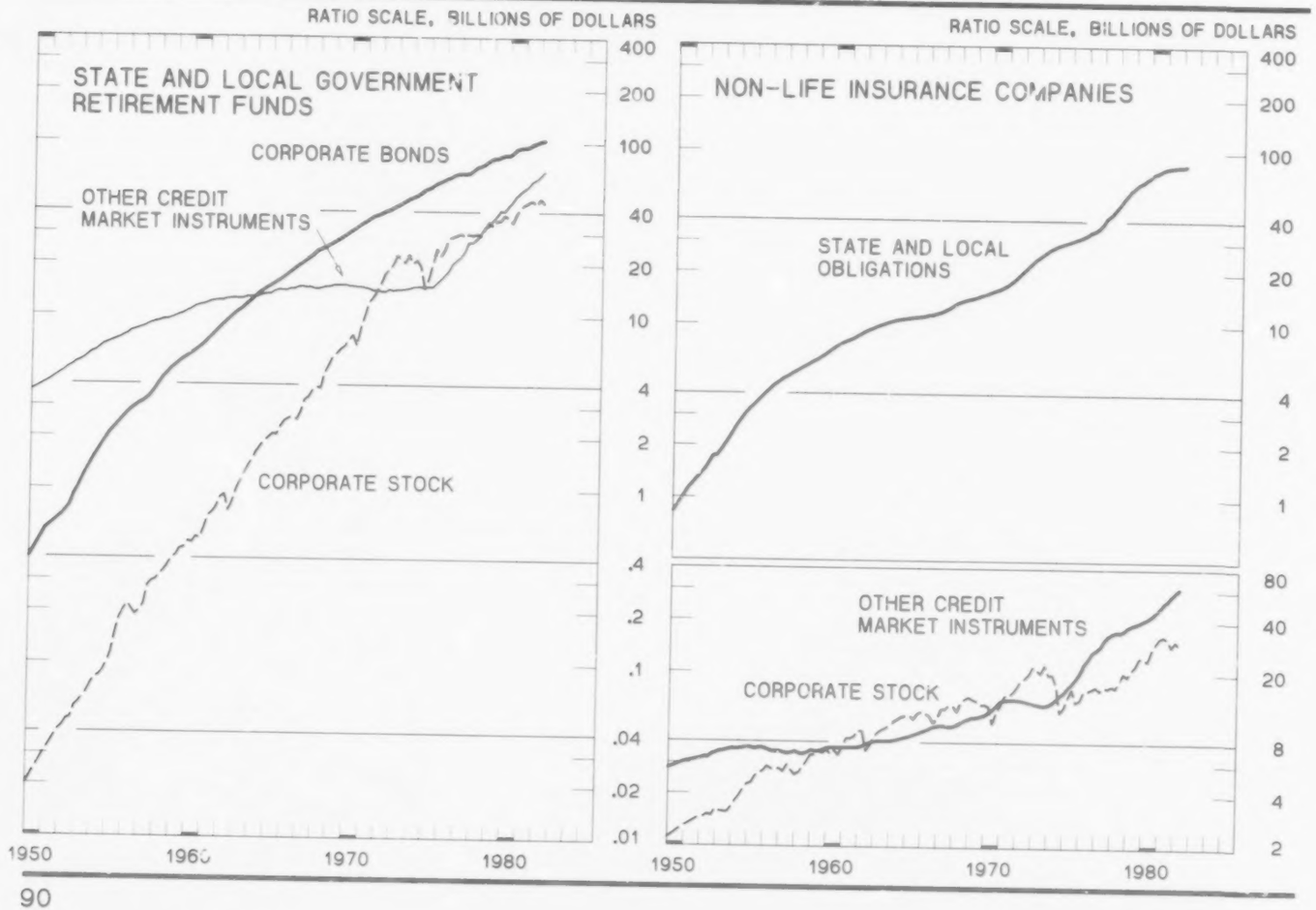
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; END OF QUARTER, 1952-



PRINCIPAL EARNING ASSETS

SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

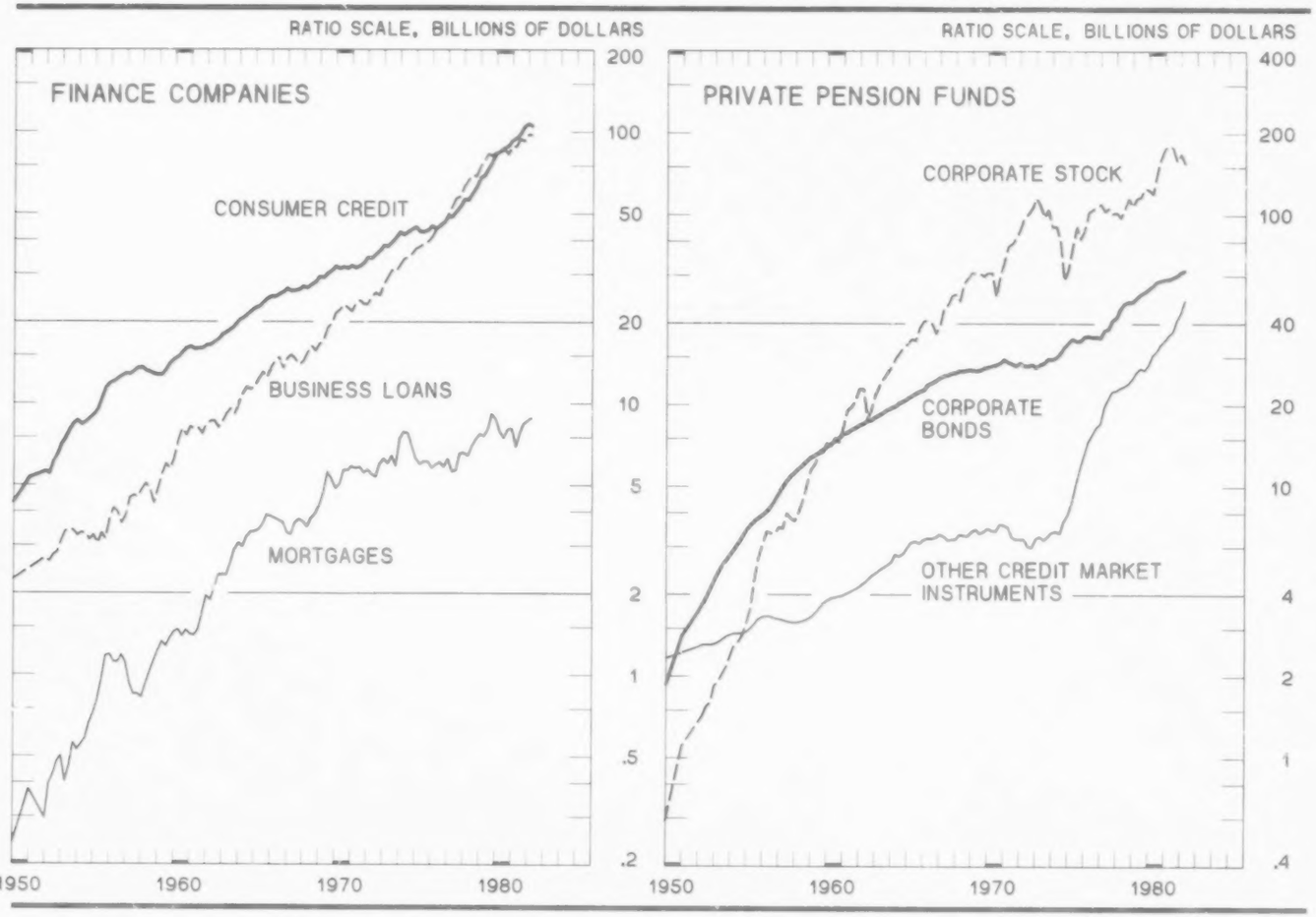
AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; END OF QUARTER, 1952-



PRINCIPAL EARNING ASSETS

SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING; END OF YEAR, 1950-51; END OF QUARTER, 1952-



STOCK MARKET

STANDARD & POOR'S PRICE INDEX

QUARTERLY AVERAGES

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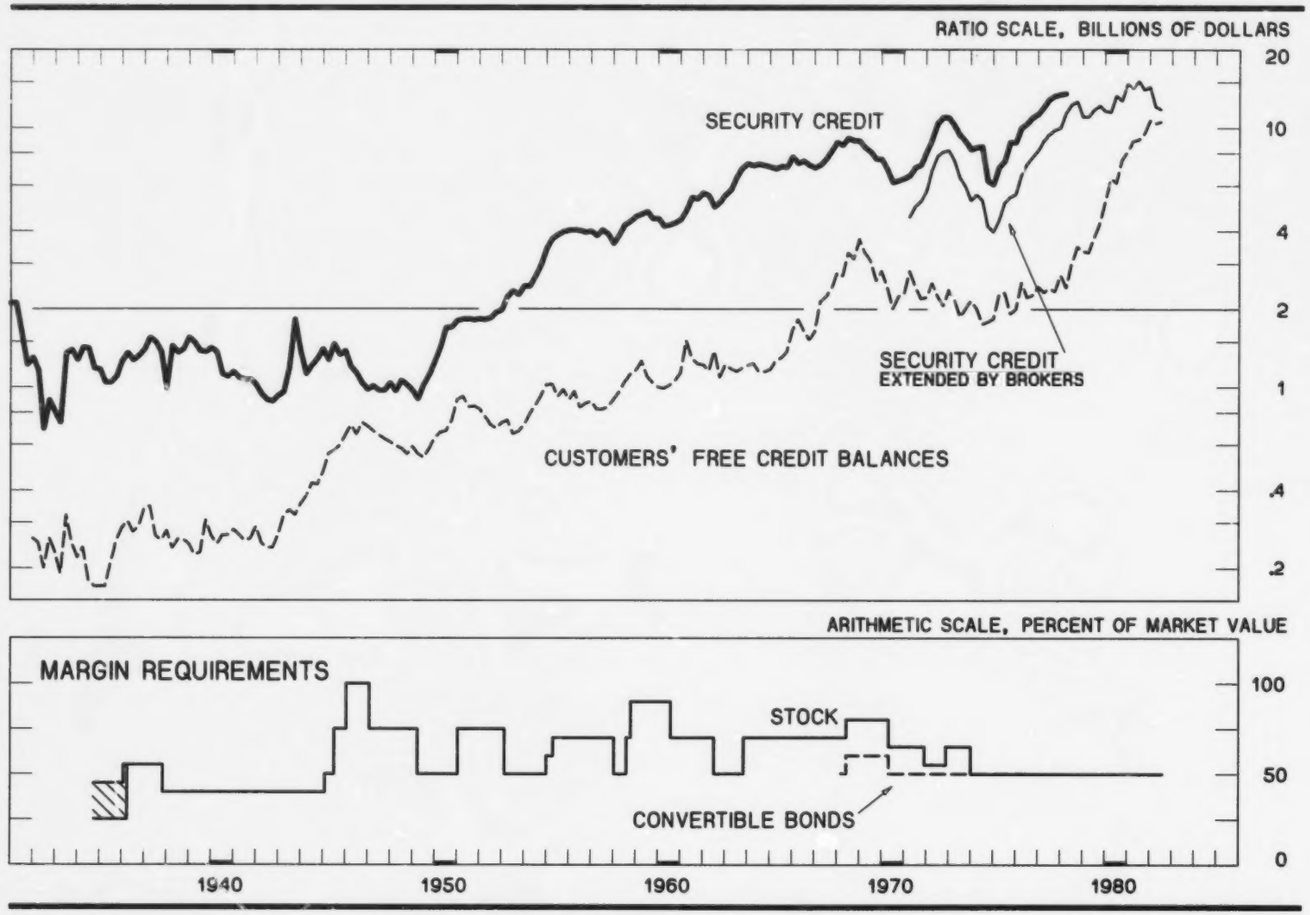
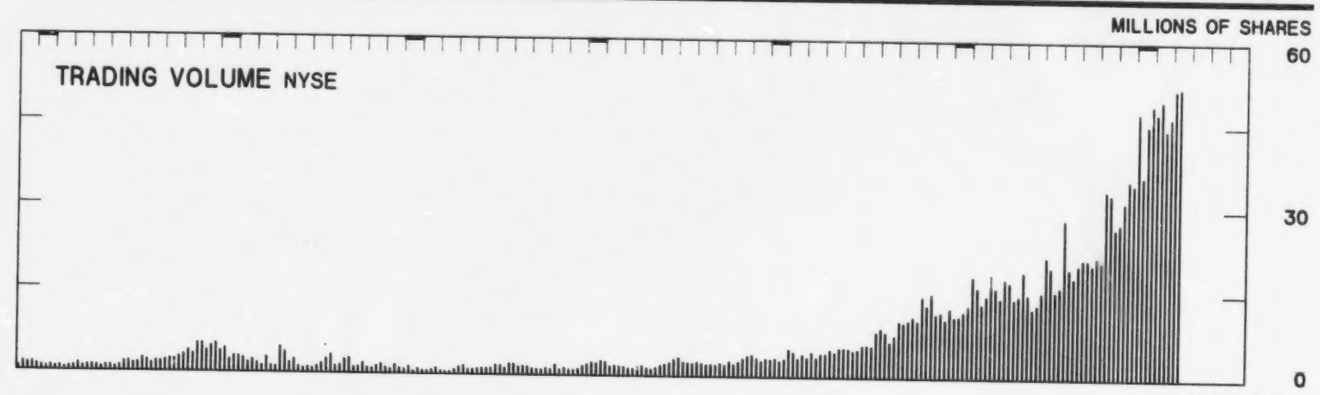
STOCK MARKET

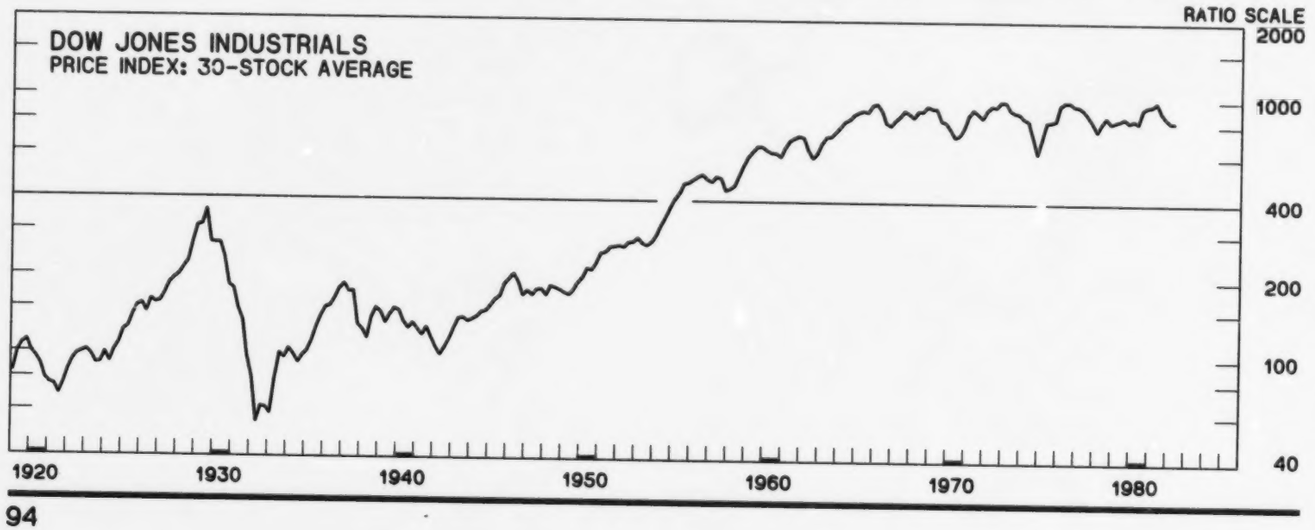
CUSTOMER FINANCING

CREDIT, END OF QUARTER; MARGIN REQUIREMENTS, EFFECTIVE DATES



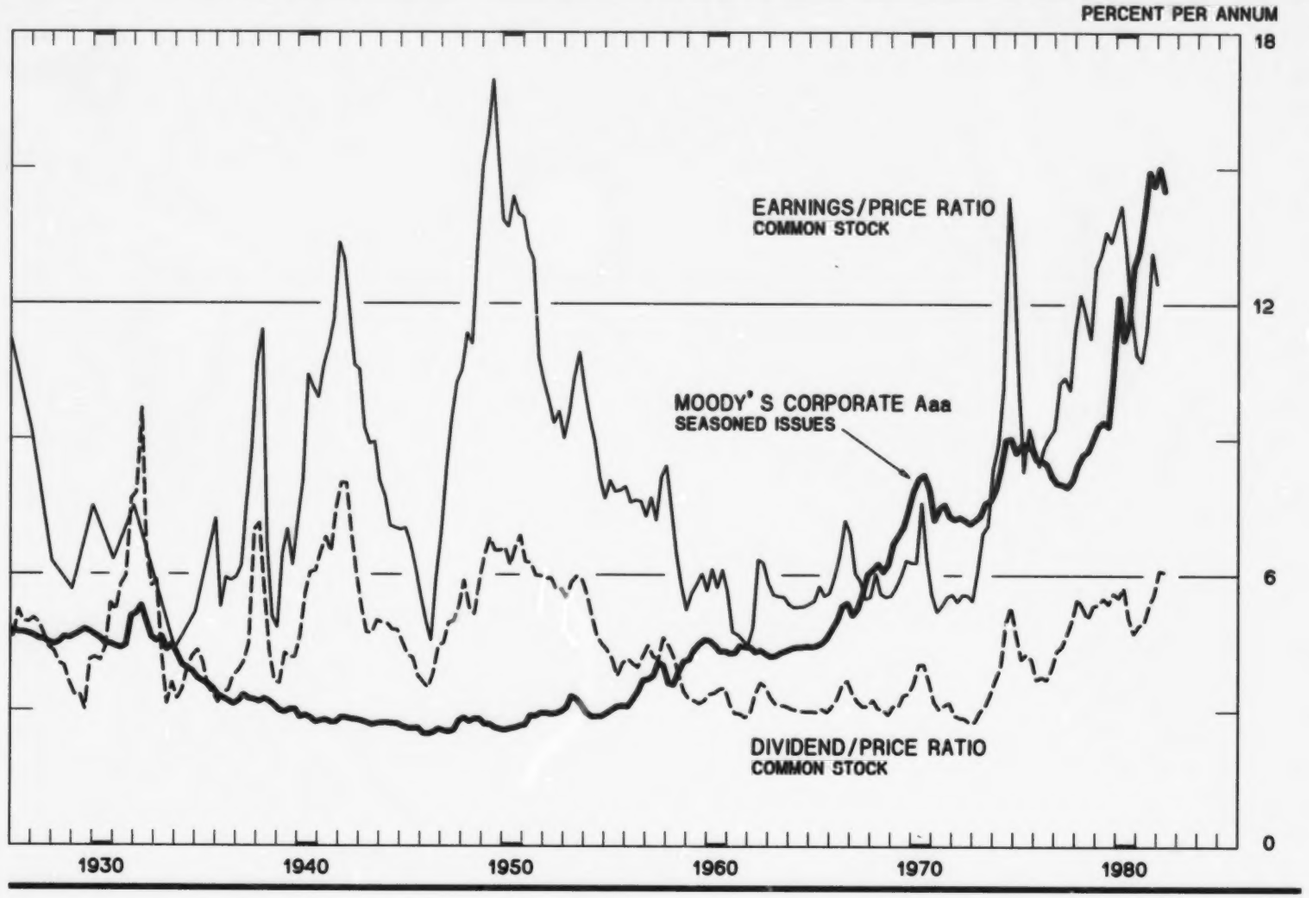
STOCK MARKET
TRADING VOLUME AND PRICES
QUARTERLY AVERAGES





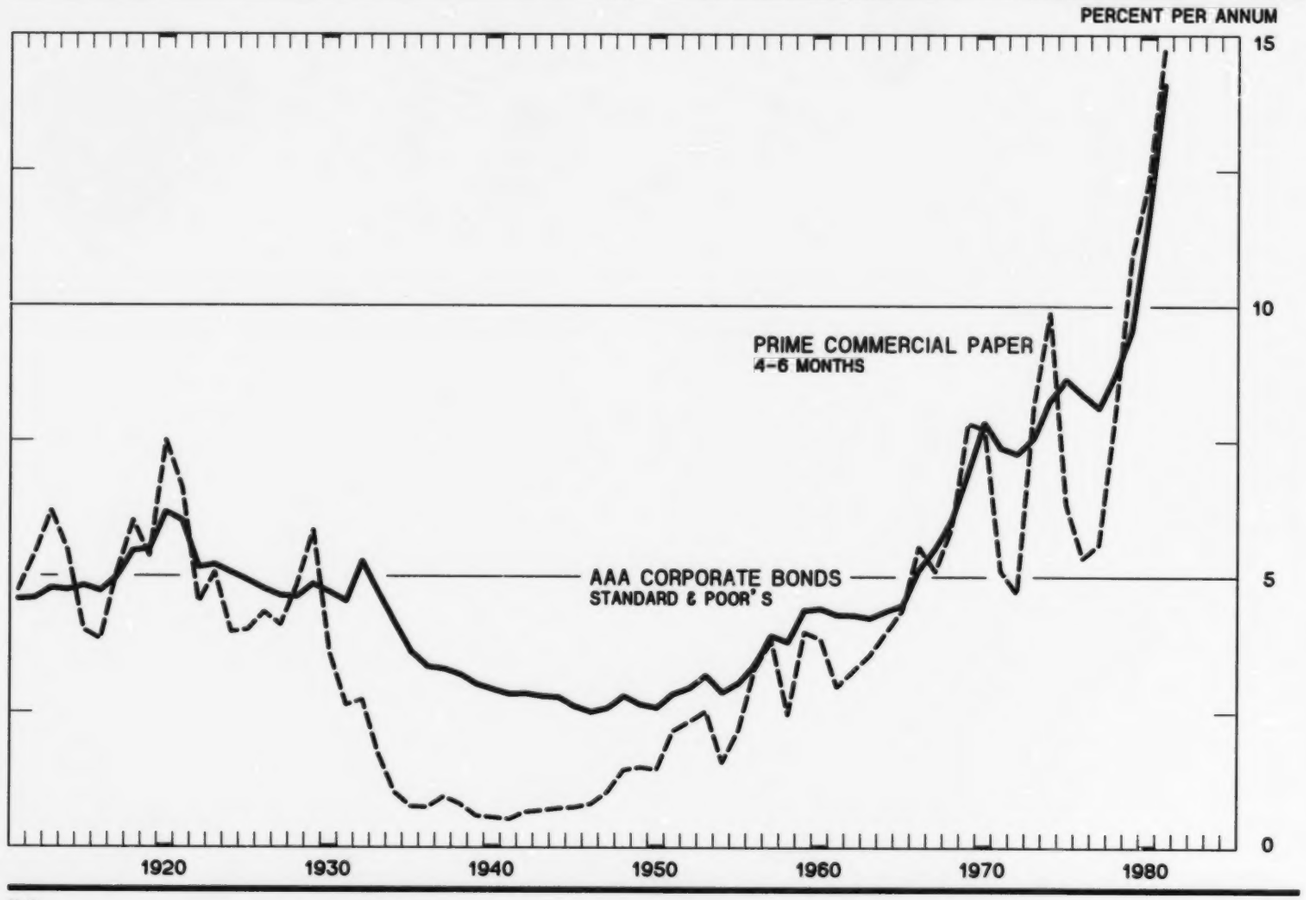
STOCK AND BOND YIELDS

EARNINGS/PRICE RATIO: ANNUALLY, 1926-35; END OF QUARTER, 1936; ALL OTHERS, QUARTERLY, 1926-



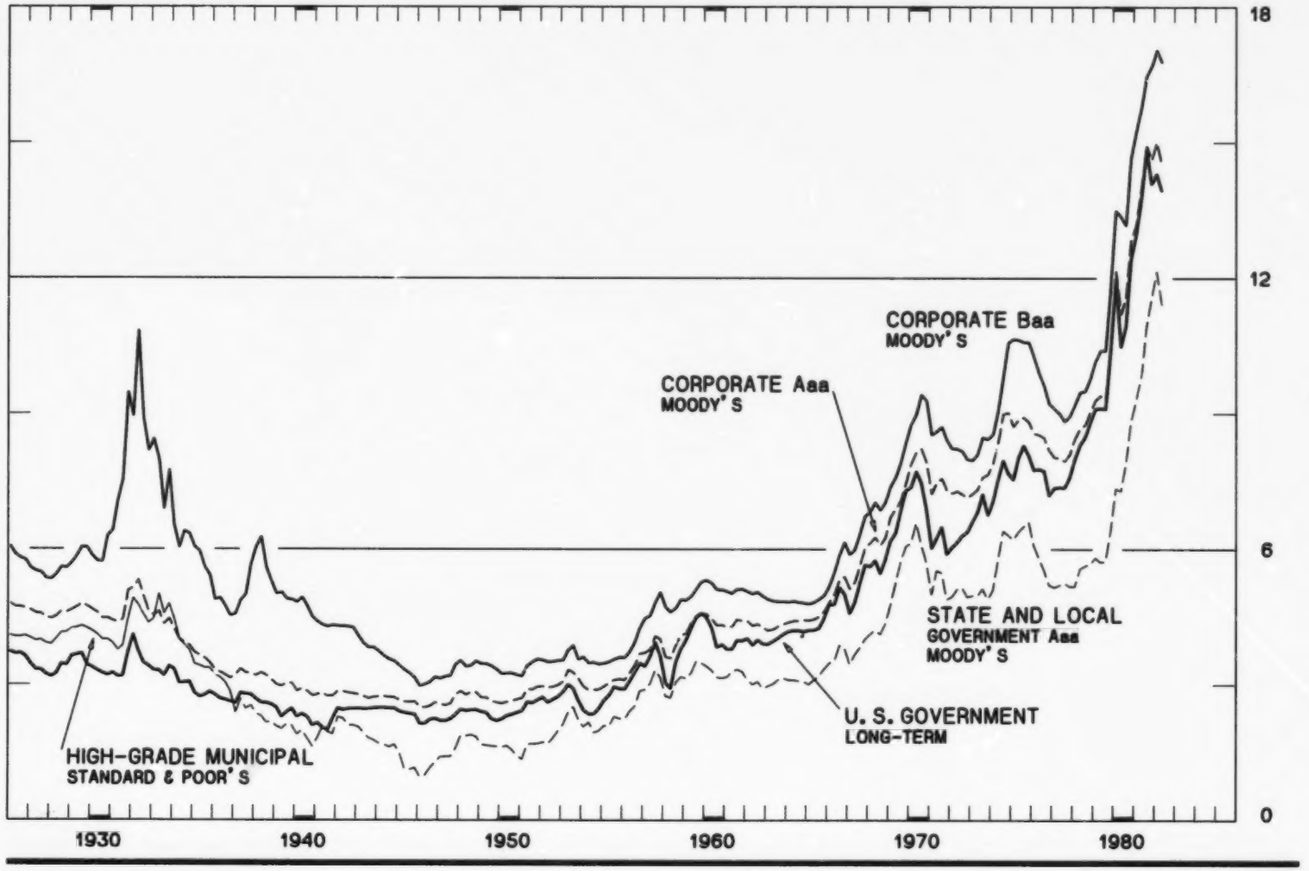
LONG- AND SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES

ANNUALLY



LONG-TERM BOND YIELDS

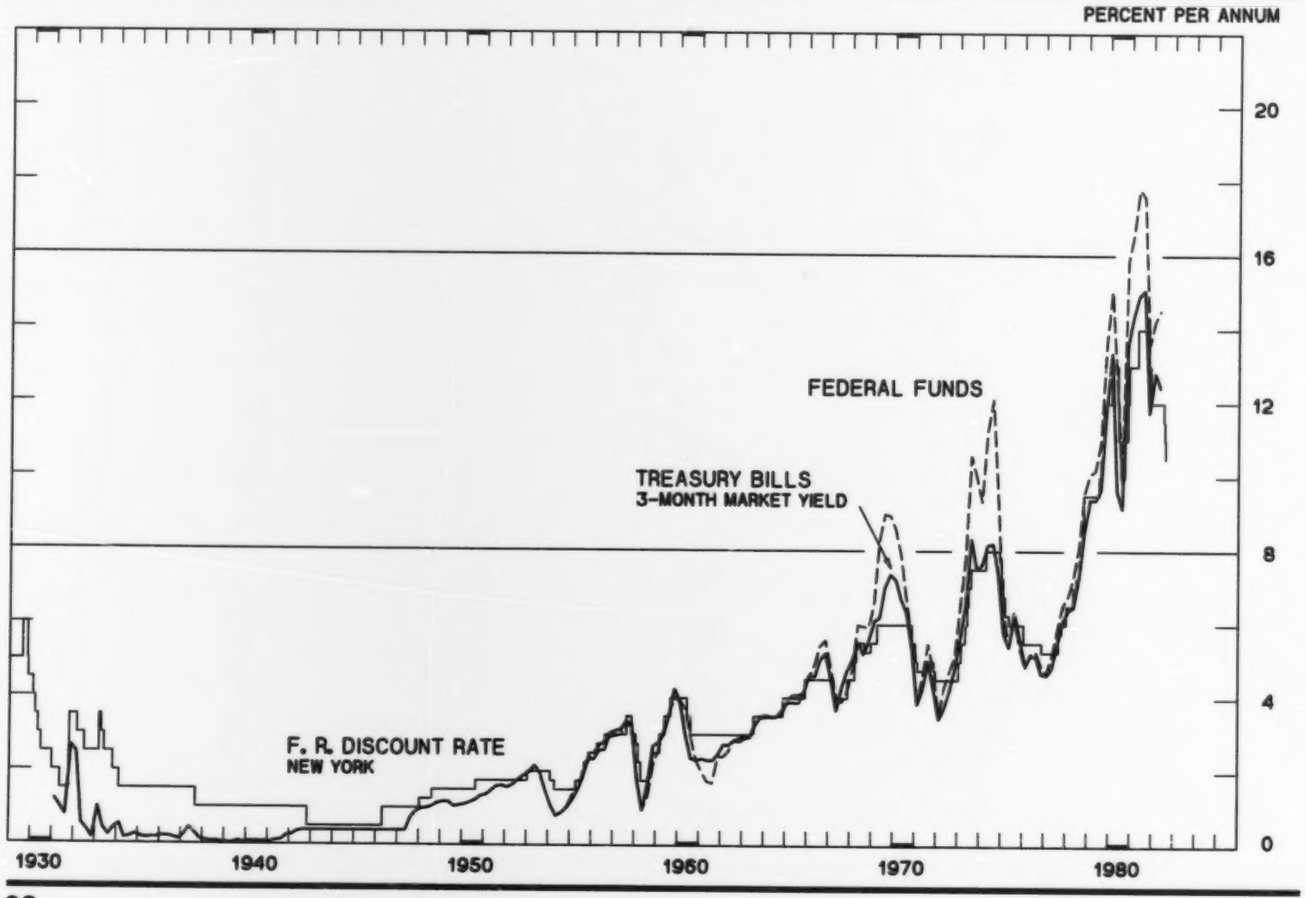
QUARTERLY AVERAGES



SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES

MONEY MARKET

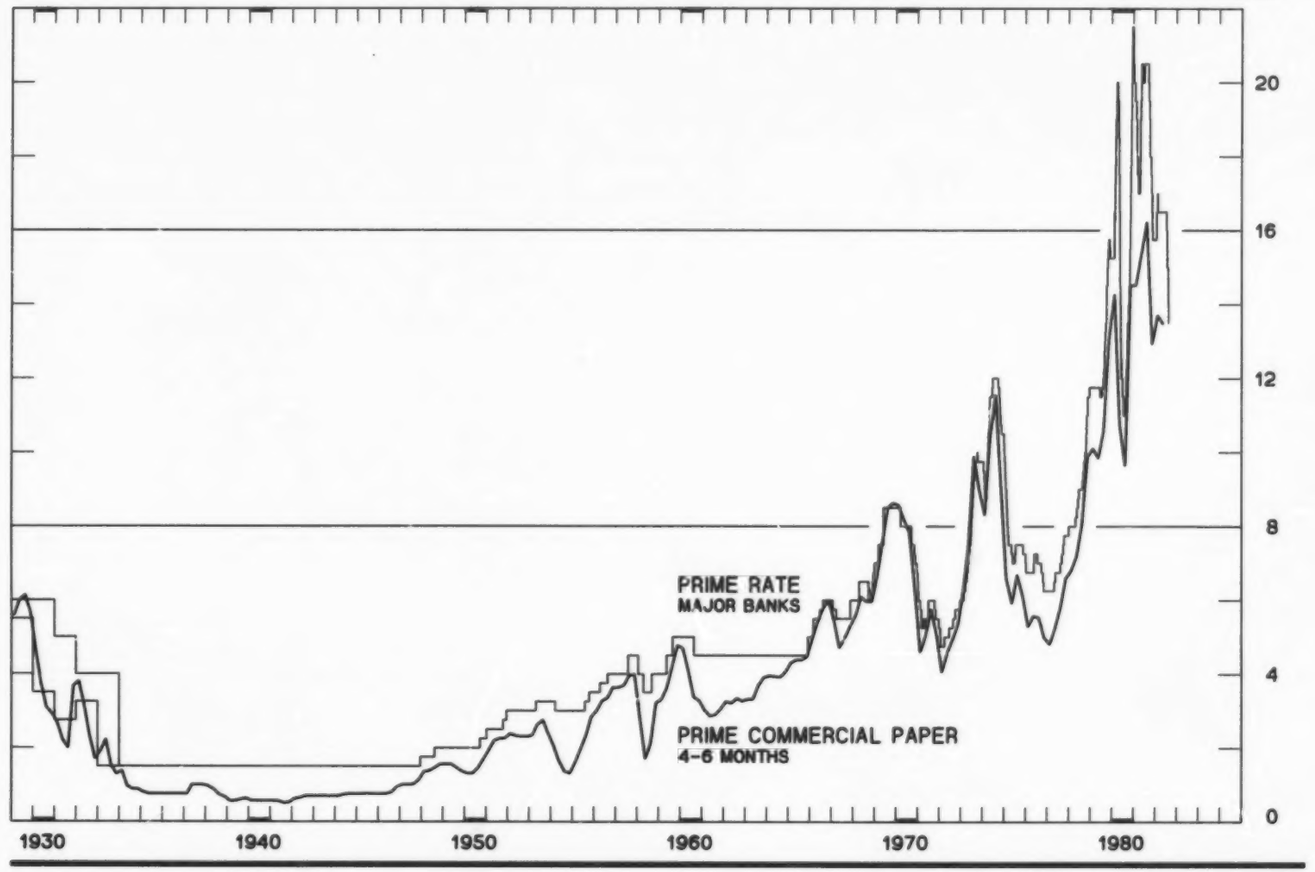
DISCOUNT RATE, EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGE; ALL OTHERS, QUARTERLY AVERAGES



SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES

BUSINESS BORROWING

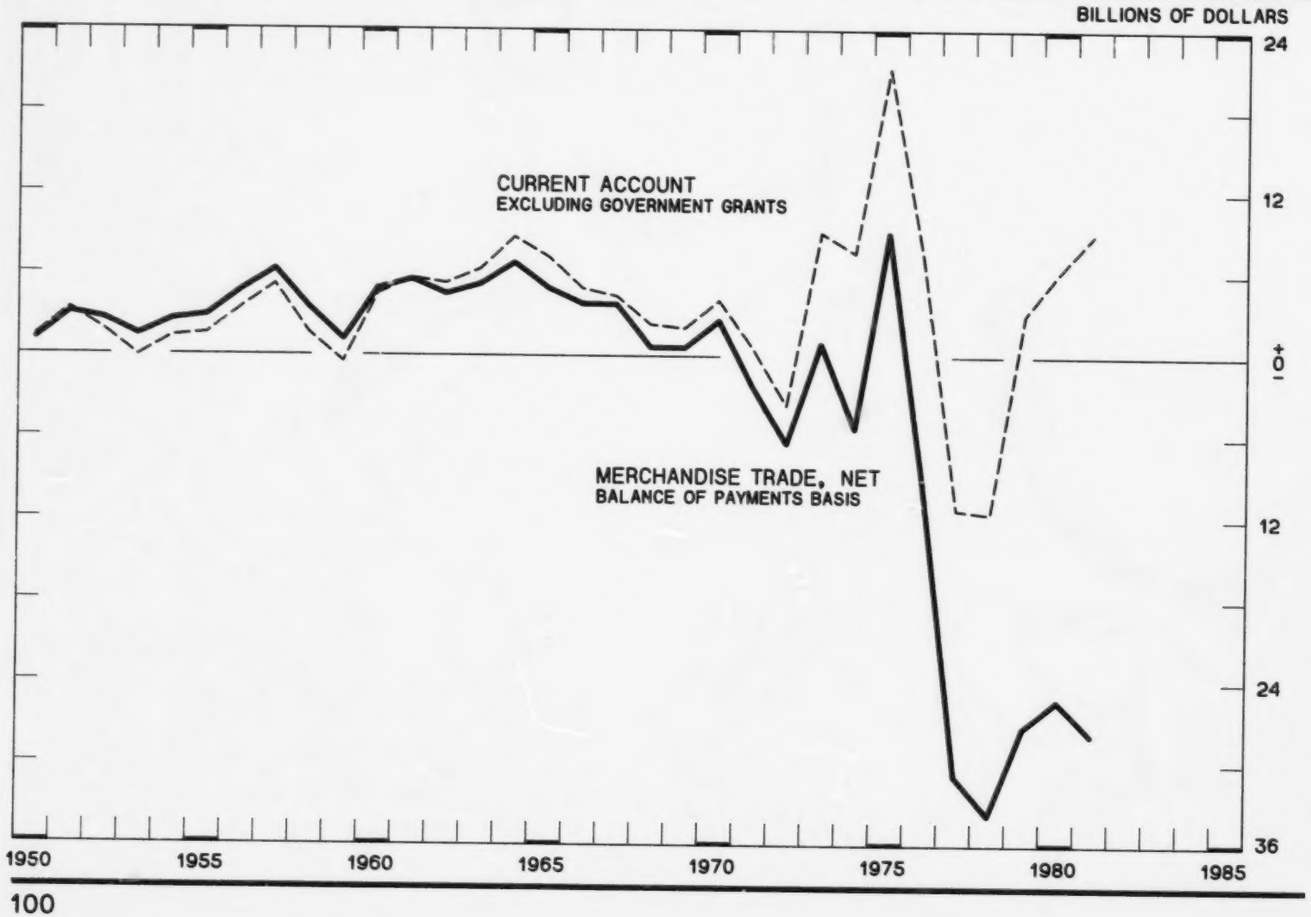
PRIME RATE, EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGE; PRIME PAPER, QUARTERLY AVERAGES



U. S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCES

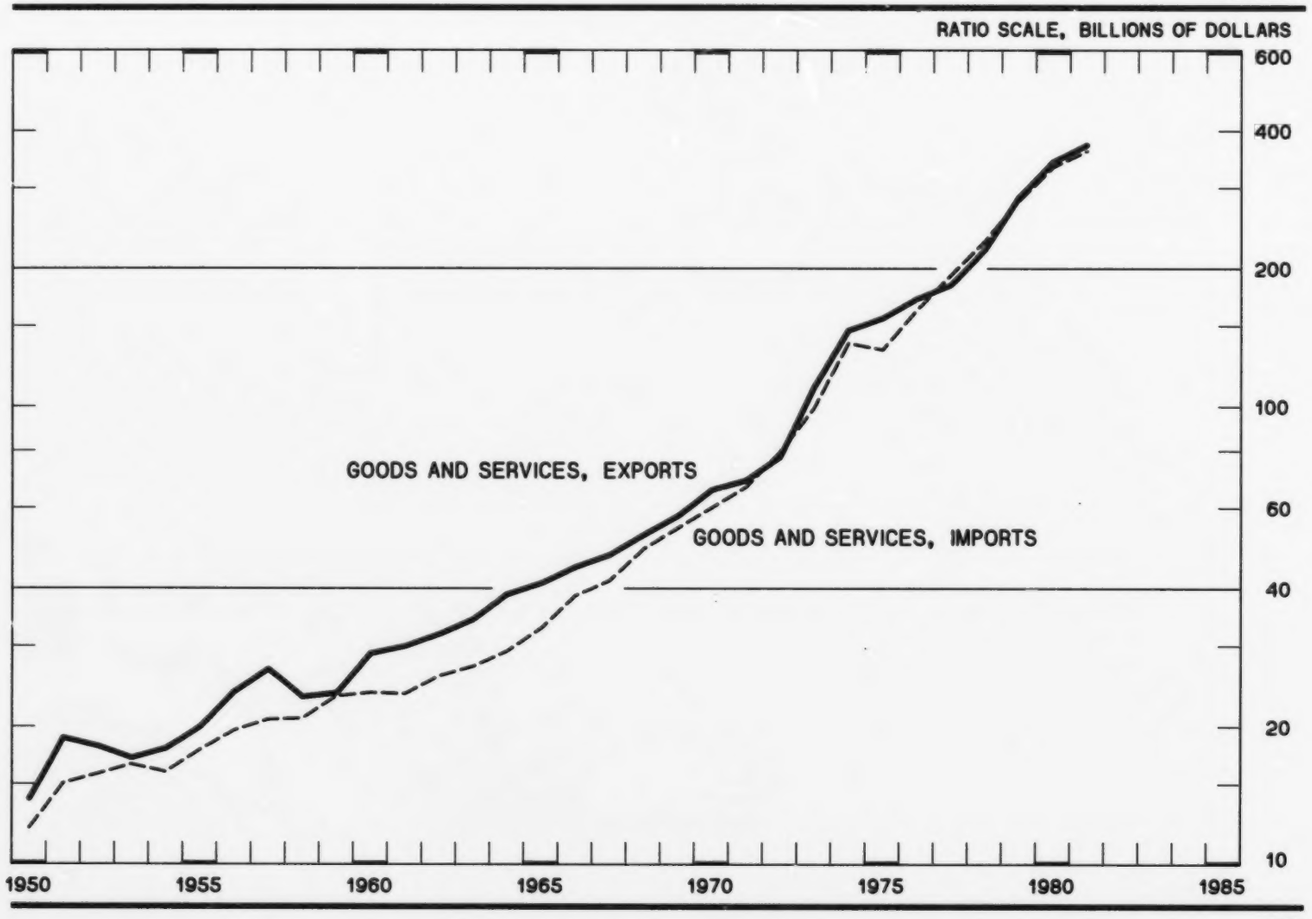
ANNUALLY



U. S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

GOODS AND SERVICES

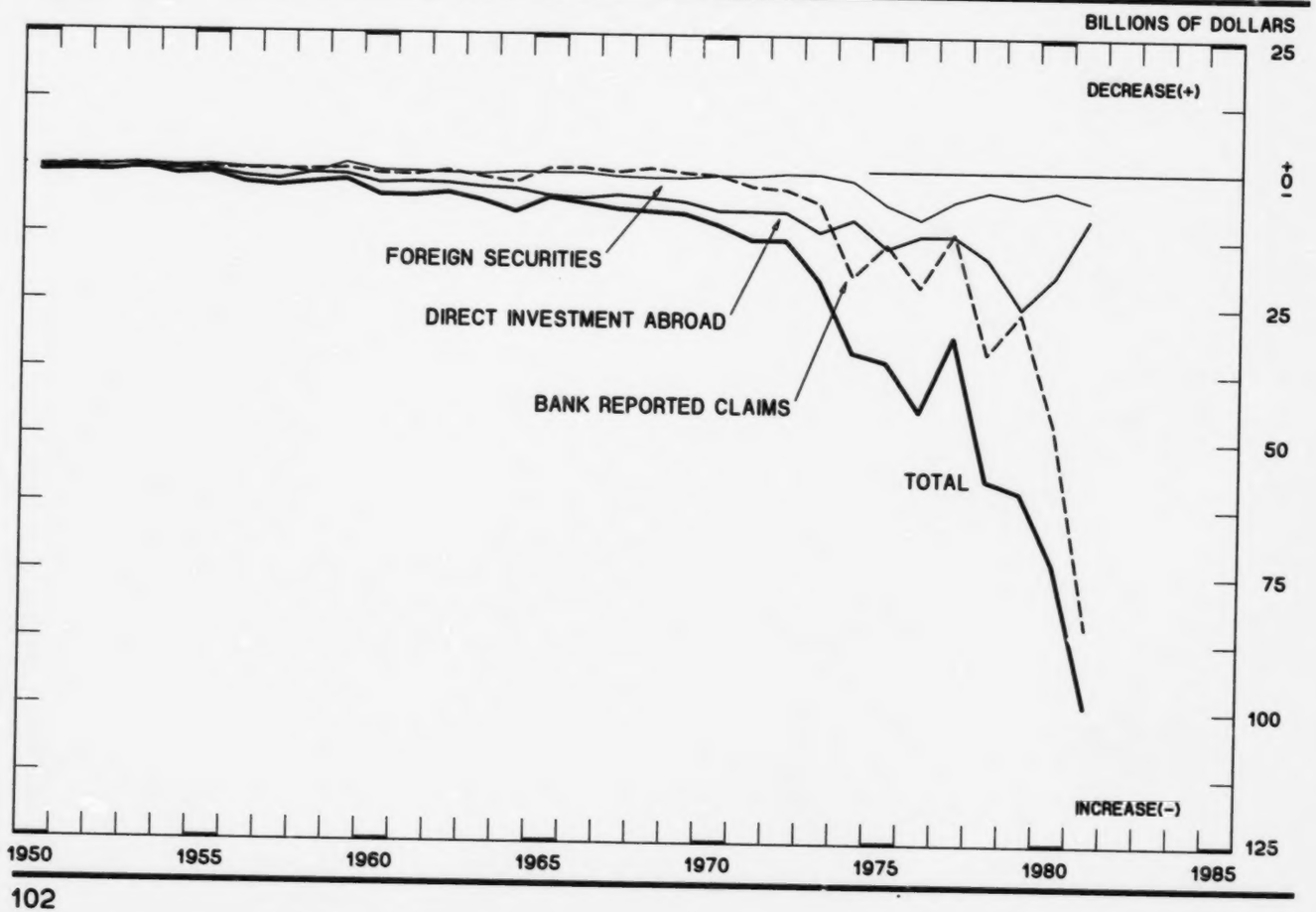
ANNUALLY



U. S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

CHANGES IN U. S. PRIVATE ASSETS ABROAD

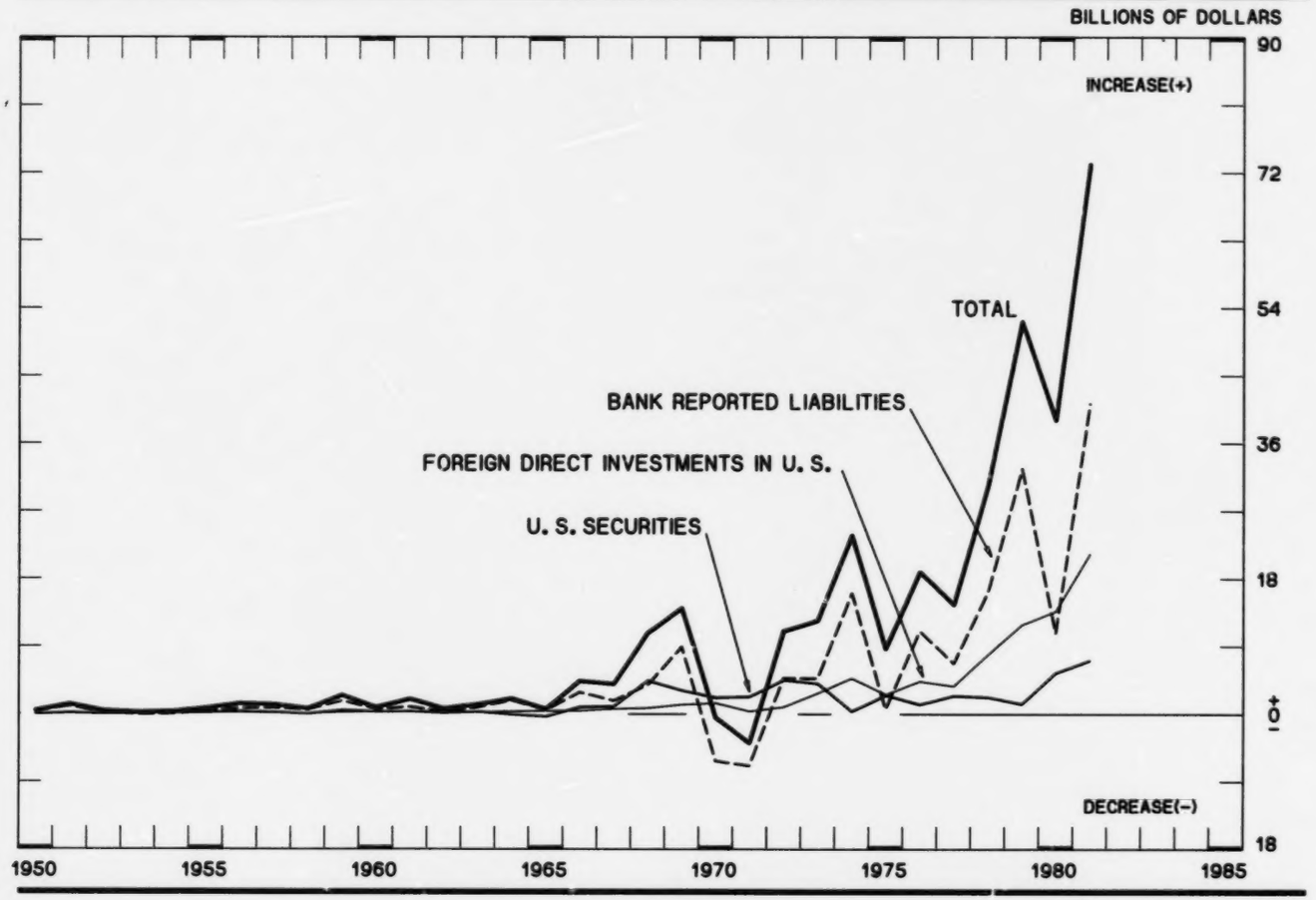
ANNUALLY



U. S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

CHANGES IN FOREIGN PRIVATE ASSETS IN U. S.

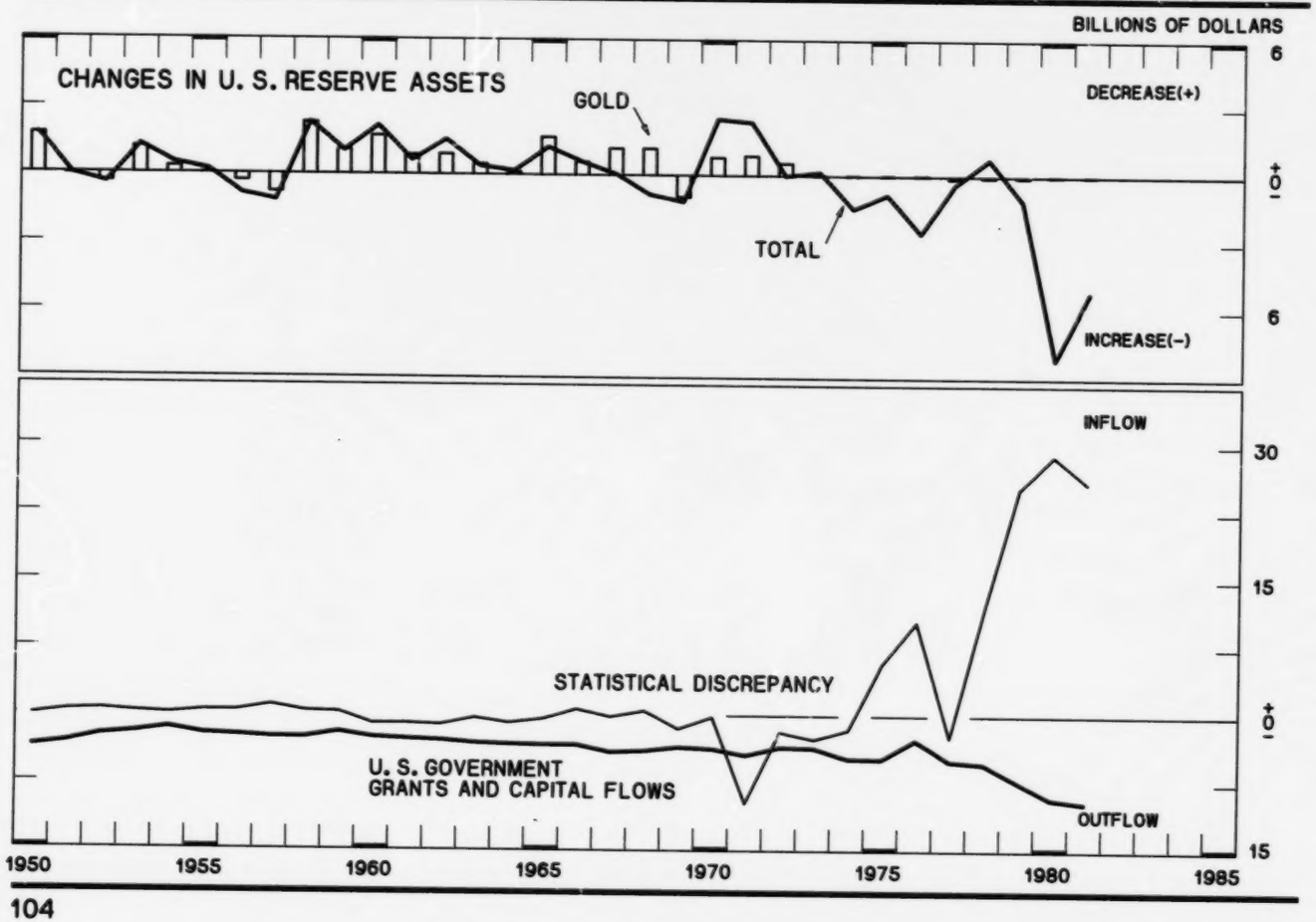
ANNUALLY



U. S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

RESERVE ASSETS; GRANTS AND CAPITAL

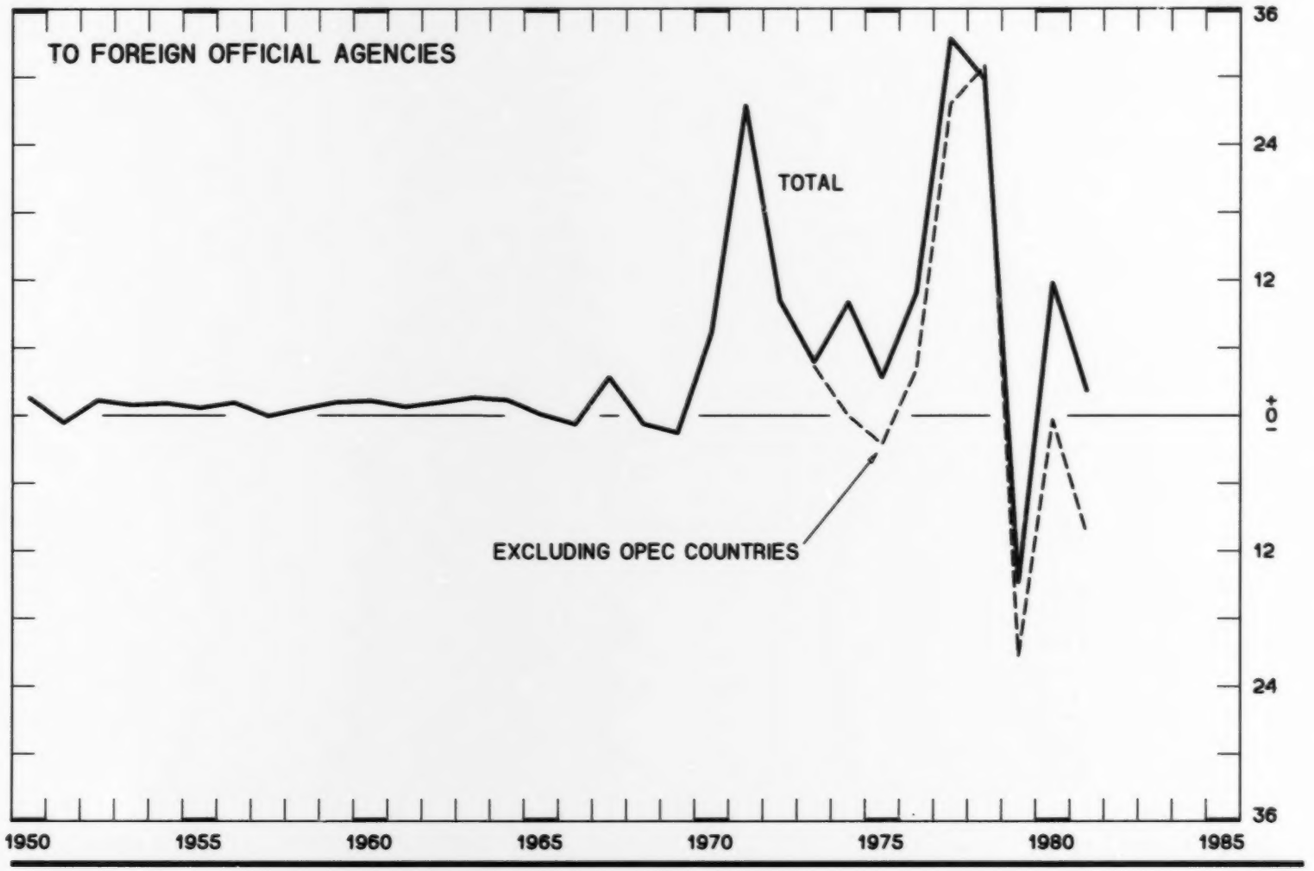
ANNUALLY



U. S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

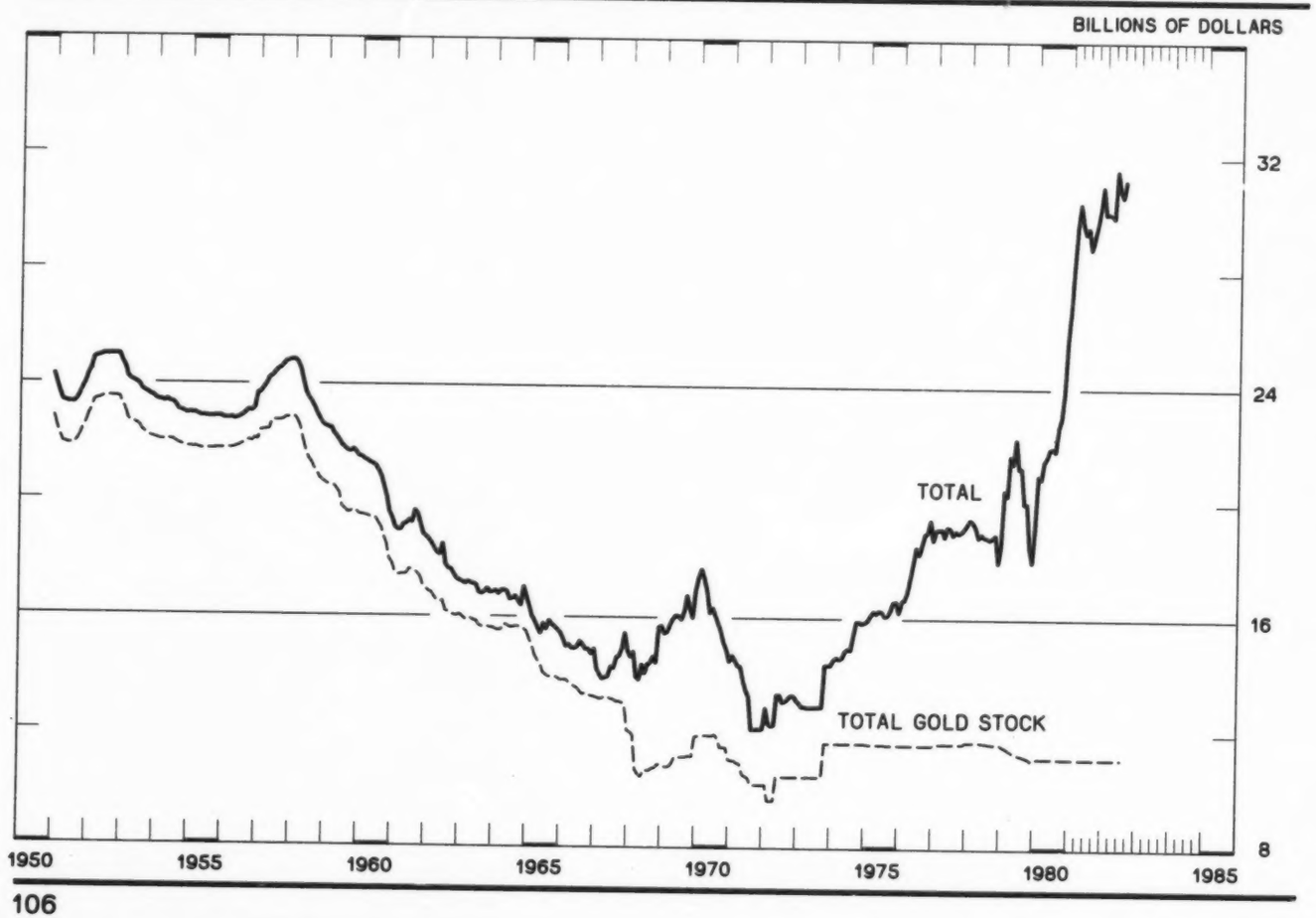
CHANGES IN U. S. LIABILITIES

ANNUALLY



U. S. RESERVE ASSETS

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, END OF MONTH

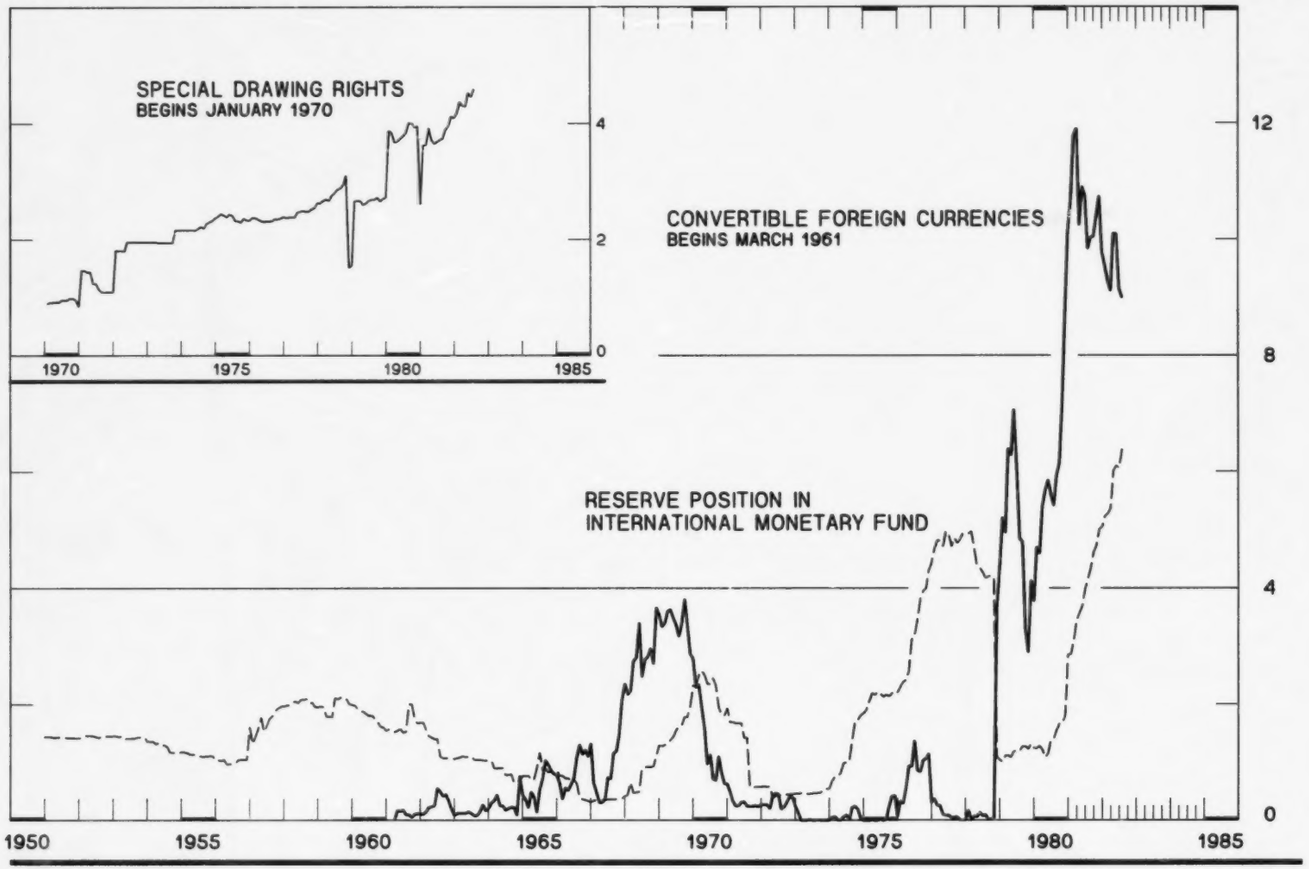


U. S. RESERVE ASSETS

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, END OF MONTH

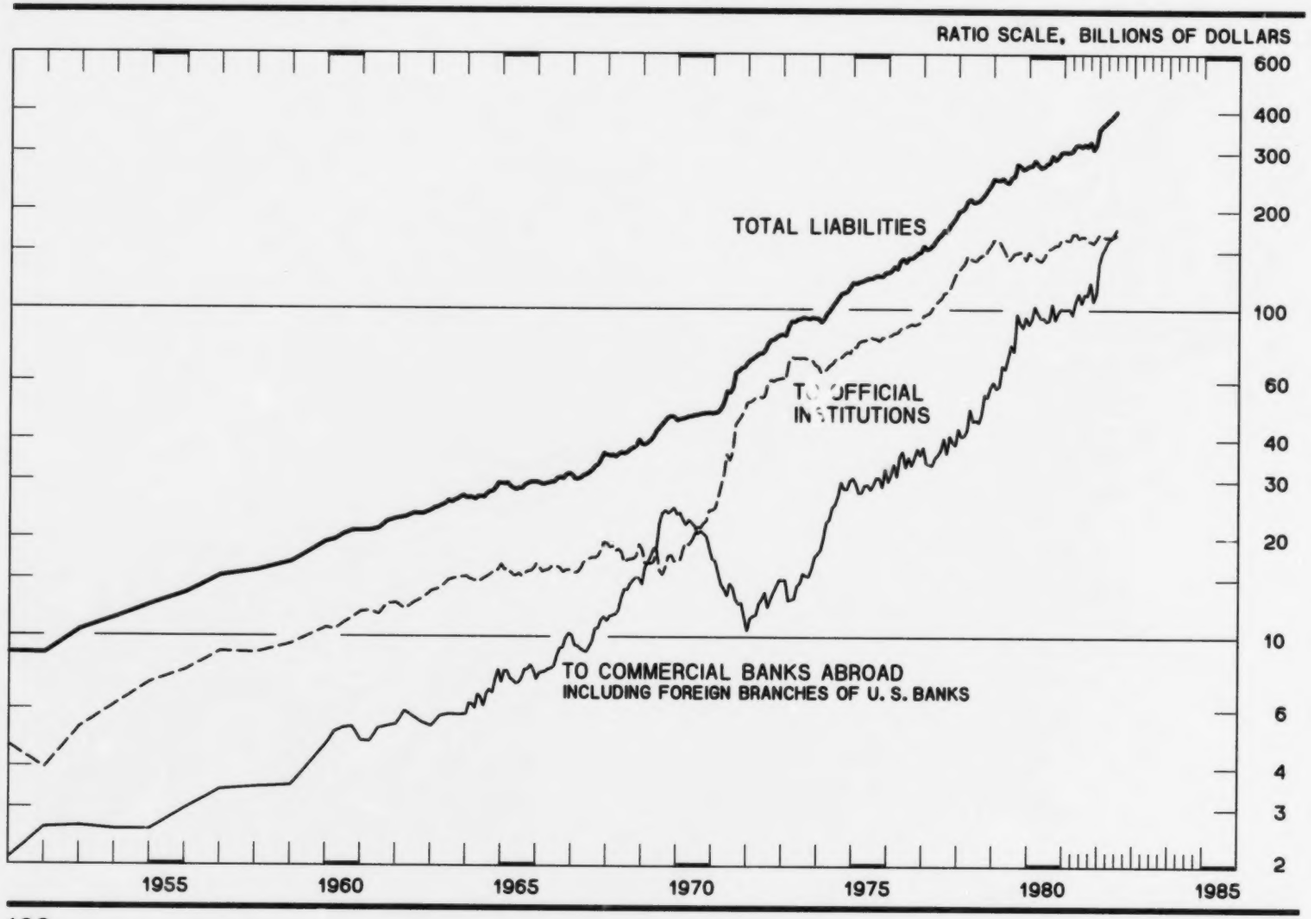
1 BILLION = 2 BILLION ON PAGE 106

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

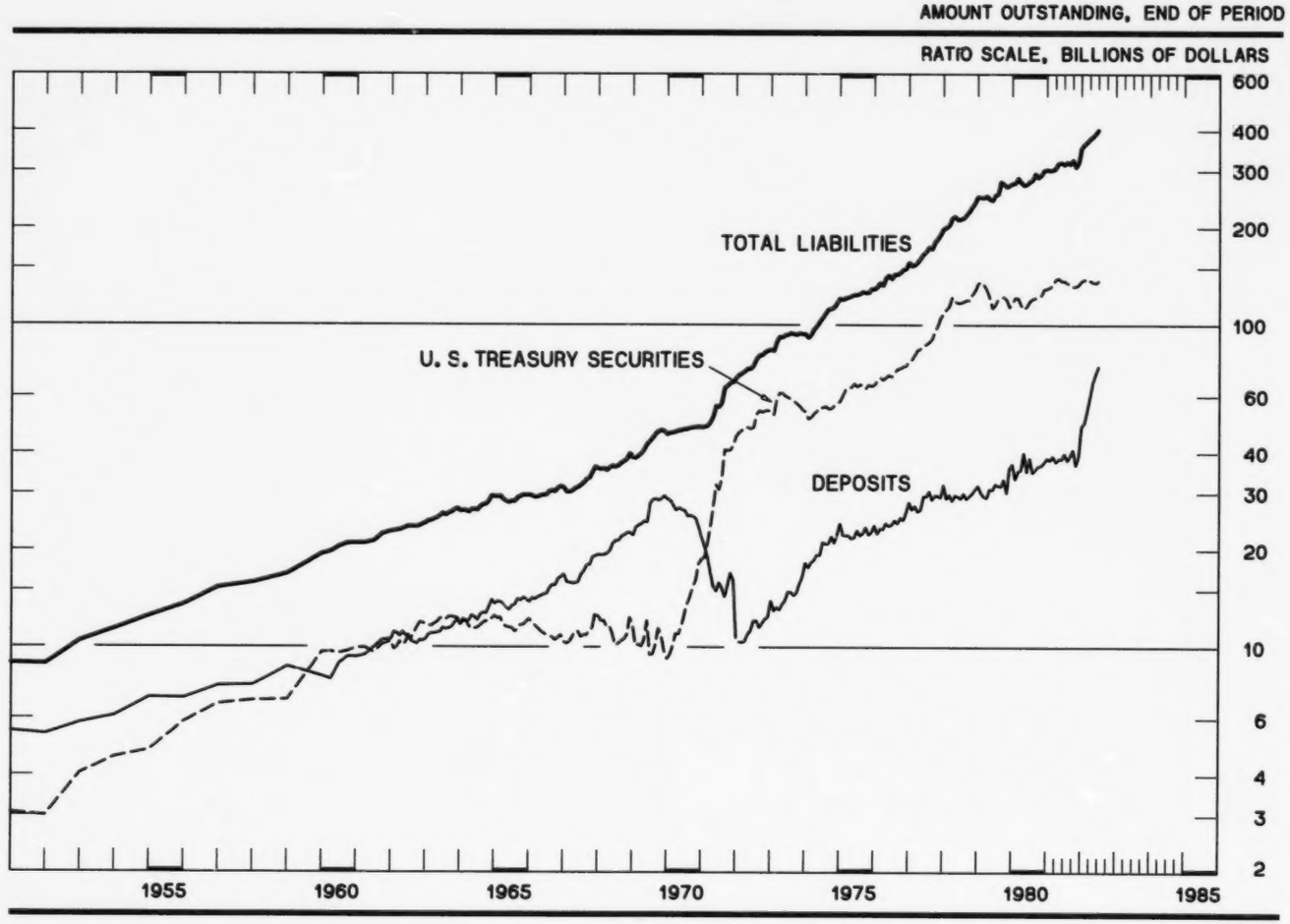


LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, END OF PERIOD



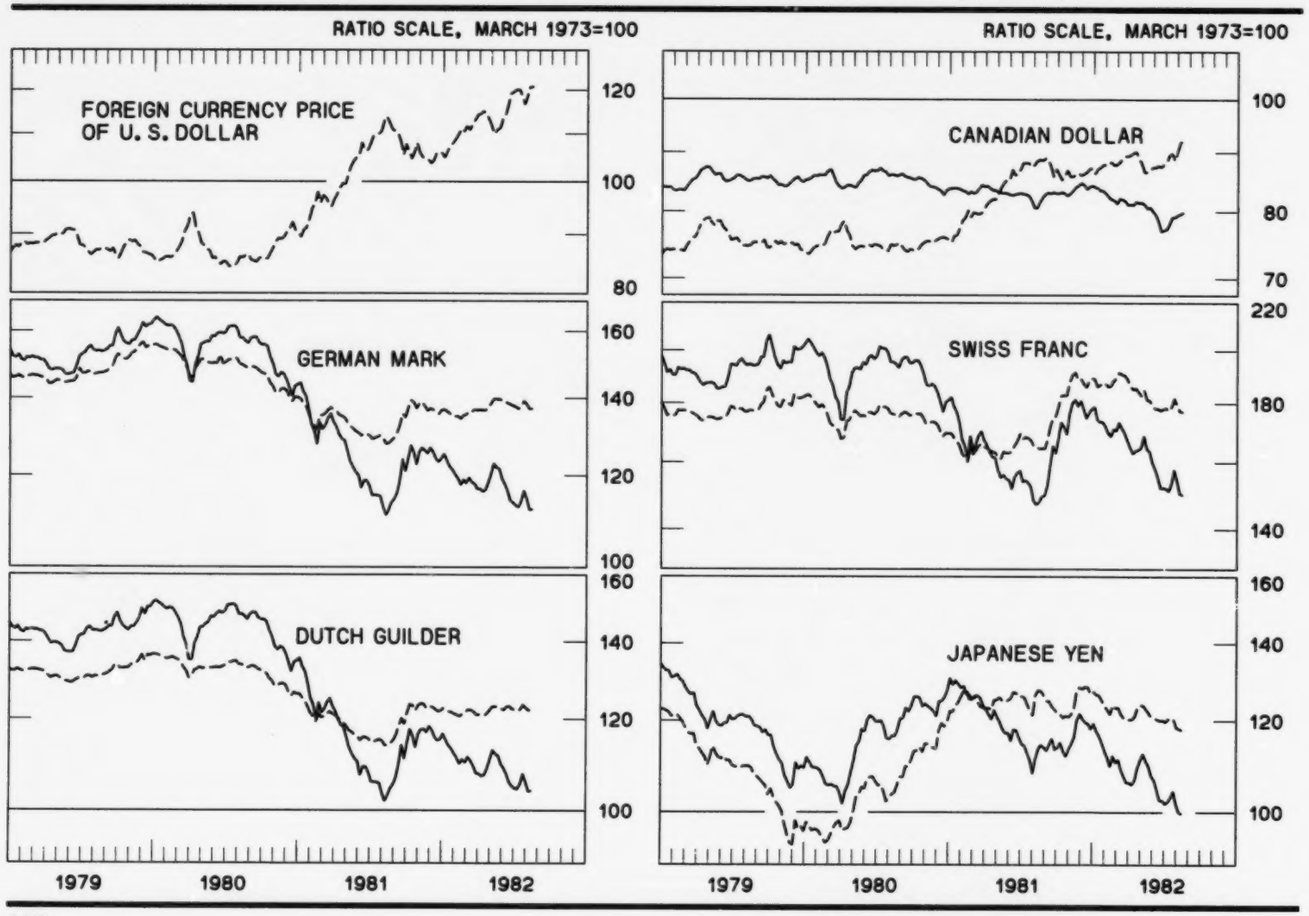
TYPES OF LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS



SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEXES

DOLLAR AND WEIGHTED-AVERAGE PRICES

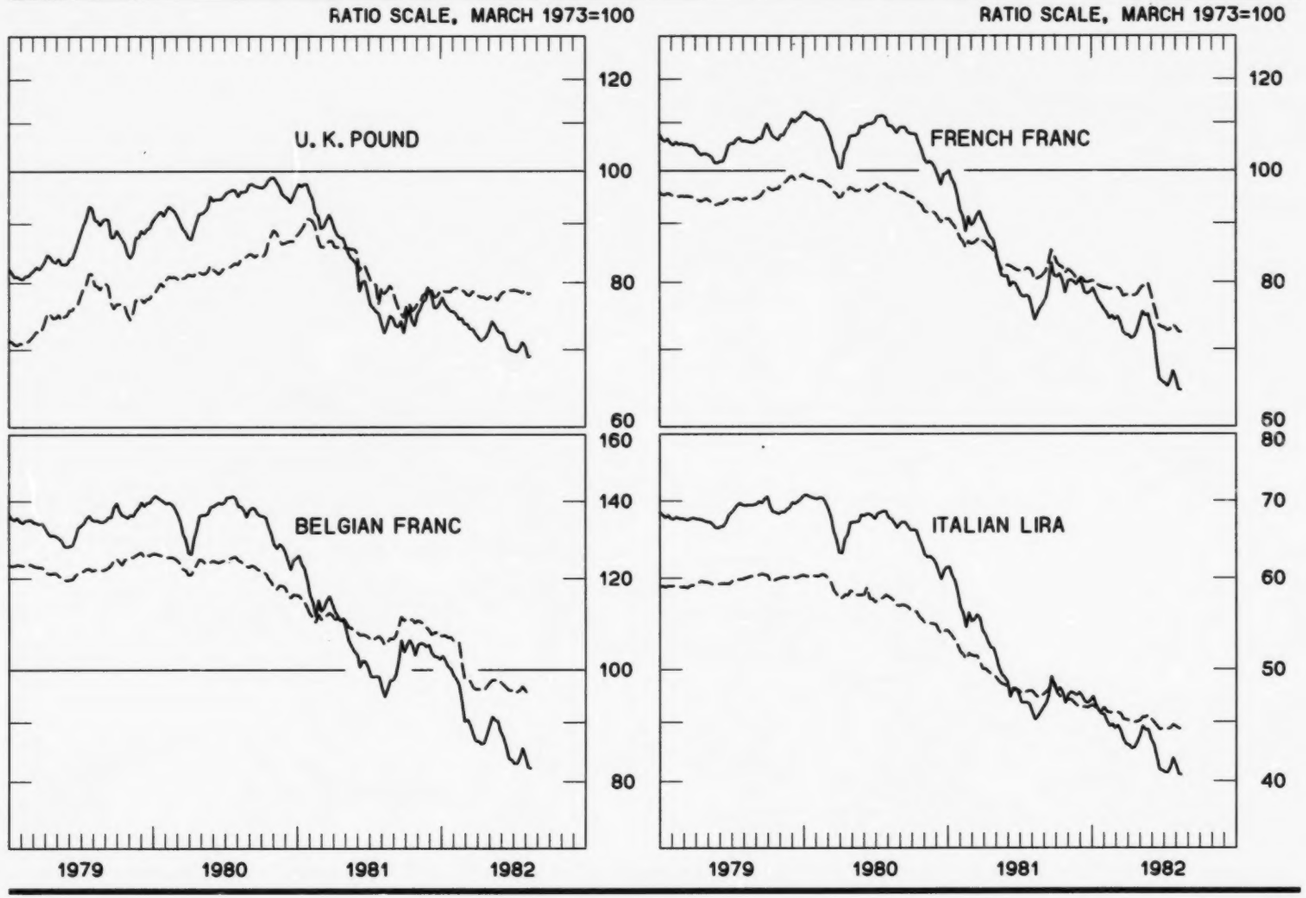
AVERAGES FOR WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY; DOLLAR PRICES, SOLID LINE; WEIGHTED-AVERAGE PRICES, DASHED LINE



SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEXES

DOLLAR AND WEIGHTED-AVERAGE PRICES

AVERAGES FOR WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY; DOLLAR PRICES, SOLID LINE; WEIGHTED-AVERAGE PRICES, DASHED LINE



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Source information is cited with each page reference number. Unless otherwise indicated, publications, reports, and releases are those of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

2 **RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS**
3 **EXCESS RESERVES AND BORROWINGS**

Quarterly data are the mean of monthly averages of daily figures within the calendar month. Reserves include allowable cash beginning December 1958. Effective Nov. 9, 1972, through June 26, 1974, and effective Nov. 19, 1975, both total member bank reserves and excess reserves include reserve deficiencies on which Federal Reserve Banks are allowed to waive penalties for a transition period in accordance with Board policy.

Before implementation of the Monetary Control Act of 1980 on Nov. 13, 1980, reserves and borrowings related to member banks only. After this date reserves and borrowings are for all depository institutions.

"Reserve bank credit" includes industrial loans and acceptances until Aug. 21, 1959, when the industrial loan program was discontinued, and includes other Federal Reserve assets baginning April 1969.

Current and back figures: Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

4 **MONETARY AGGREGATES**
5 **INCOME VELOCITY OF MONEY**

Data for "M1" are for June 30, 1910-22; averages of June 30 and December 31 data, 1923-42; and 12-month average of last-Wednesday-of-month figures except for June 30 and December 31 call dates, 1943-46; annual averages of monthly figures, 1947-58. For GNP data used, see note (p.114) to "Production and Aggregate Hours," page 10.

"M1," 1910-46, consists of (1) demand deposits of all banks adjusted to exclude interbank and U.S. government deposits and cash items in process of collection, and (2) currency outside the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and the vaults of all banks. From 1947-58, "M1" consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. government deposits less cash items in process of collection and Federal Reserve float; (2) foreign demand balances at Federal Reserve Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and the vaults of all commercial banks.

From 1959 to date, "M1" consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic banks, the U.S. government, and foreign banks and official institutions less cash items in process of collection and Federal Reserve float; (2) currency outside the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and the vaults of all commercial banks; (3) traveler's checks of nonbank issuers; and (4) negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) and automatic transfer service (ATS) accounts of banks and thrift institutions, share drafts at credit unions, and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.

"M2" includes M1 plus overnight repurchase agreements (RPs) and Eurodollars, general purchase and broker/dealer money market mutual fund balances, and savings and small-denomination time deposits at commercial banks and thrift institutions.

"M3" includes M2 plus large-denomination time deposits, term RPs at commercial banks and thrift institutions, and institution-only money market fund balances.

"L" includes M3 plus other liquid assets that are the nonbank public's holdings of U.S. savings bonds, short-term Treasury securities, commercial paper, and bankers acceptances net of money market mutual fund holdings of these assets.

"GNP/M1," "GNP/M2," "GNP/M3," and "GNP/L" are derived series.

Current and back figures: Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

6 **GROWTH OF MONETARY AND BANKING AGGREGATES**
7

Derived series. "Bank credit," quarterly averages of last-Wednesday-of-the-month figures except for June 30 and December 31 call dates, 1959-73; quarterly averages of monthly averages, 1974-79. Beginning May 1969 adjusted to include loans sold. Loans sold are those sold outright by commercial banks to own subsidiaries, foreign branches, holding companies, and other affiliates. Annual rates adjusted for breaks in series.

Current and back figures: Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics

8 **THRIFT INSTITUTION DEPOSITS: Total Deposits**

"Savings and loan associations" (savings capital), "Mutual savings banks" (deposits), and "Credit unions" (shares) are components of M3 and are quarterly averages of end-of-month figures.

Data for "Savings and loan associations" compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board; for "Mutual savings banks," by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks; and for "Credit unions," by the National Credit Union Association.

Current and back figures: Banking and Capital Market Sections, Division of Research and Statistics.

NOTES AND SOURCES

9 DEMAND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

Turnover rates, based on demand deposits except interbank and U.S. government deposits. For 1929-42, rates shown are those derived from data provided by weekly reporting banks in 101 leading centers (New York City and 100 other centers); for 1943-63, by banks in 343 leading centers; for 1964-69, by banks in 233 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs), as reported or estimated monthly and beginning 1970, compiled from estimates of all commercial bank debits and demand deposit accounts of individuals, partnerships, and corporations and of states and political subdivisions in the United States. Debits to these accounts are estimated before 1953.

Current and back figures: Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

10 PRODUCTION AND AGGREGATE HOURS

The average annual rate of growth shown is derived by a straight-line trend fitted by method of least squares to the logarithms of the data.

"Gross national product" data for 1900-08 are based on estimates by John W. Kendrick published in *Productivity Trends in the United States,* National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, N.Y. (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1961) and are linked to U.S. Department of Commerce estimates for 1909. Data for 1909-28 are U.S. Department of Commerce estimates published in Table 1-16 of *U.S. Income and Output* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958) and are linked to U.S. Department of Commerce estimates for 1929. Data for 1929 to date are U.S. Department of Commerce estimates.

The January 1976 revision of the national income and product figures incorporated conceptual changes in some of the GNP components as well as statistical changes; thus, estimates for the period before 1929 are not consistent with the revised estimates for earlier years. For a discussion of these changes, see January 1976 *Survey of Current Business.*

"Industrial production," index of production in manufacturing, mining, and utilities. Data for 1900-19 are based on the Day-Thomas index, linked at 1919 to the Federal Reserve index for 1919 to date.

"Aggregate hours," estimates of total hours worked, establishment basis, in the total private economy by all persons. Data for 1900-08 are based on estimates by Solomon Fabricant published in *Basic Facts on Productivity Change,* Occasional Paper 63 of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (1959), linked at 1909 to estimates by the U.S. Department of Labor for 1909-47, supplied by Office of Productivity and Technology, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data for 1947 to date are available from the same office.

"Output per hour," derived from data on real product of the total private economy and the aggregate hours series. Source of data for output is same as for aggregate hours.

Current and back figures: "Gross national product," Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; "Industrial Production," Business Conditions Section, Division of Research and Statistics; "Aggregate hours" and "Output per hour," Office of Productivity and Technology, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

11 PER CAPITA OUTPUT AND WORKWEEK

"Per capita GNP," Department of Commerce data based on 1972 dollars. "Average manufacturing workweek," data for 1900-18 are based on Paul H. Douglas, *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926,* linked at 1919 to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1919 to date.

Current and back figures: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

12 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
13 MAJOR COMPONENTS OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
14 PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES
15 GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

Measures of expenditures for, and total output of, goods and services of the U.S. economy. For description of the series, see U.S. Department of Commerce, *National Income* (1954) and *U.S. Income and Output* (1958), supplements to the *Survey of Current Business;* also the August 1965 and January 1976 issues of the *Survey of Current Business.*

Current and back figures: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

16 BUSINESS INVESTMENT SPENDING

"Investment," components of GNP. For description of the series see U.S. Department of Commerce, *National Income* (1954) and *U.S. Income and Output* (1958), supplements to the *Survey of Current Business;* also the August 1965 and January 1976 issues of the *Survey of Current Business.*

"Plant and equipment," expenditures for new plant and equipment by U.S. businesses. For description of the series see the January and February 1970 issues of the *Survey of Current Business*.

Current and back figures: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

17 MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS

Measures of "New orders" received during the month for goods produced by manufacturing establishments; "Shipments" of such goods during the month; "Unfilled orders," held at the end of the month for goods yet to be shipped.

Current and back figures: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

18 SALES OF CONSUMER GOODS

"Retail," sales by retail trade establishments.

"New autos," deliveries by dealers of new domestic-type and foreign-model cars. Based on data reported by manufacturers of domestic-type models and by distributors of foreign models.

Current and back figures: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; Business Conditions Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

19 INVENTORIES

Inventories are the book values at cost of all stocks owned and held for sale at month-end by all manufacturers and by all trade establishments—retail stores and merchant wholesalers; these inventory figures exclude stocks held by sales offices and branches of manufacturers and agents and brokers.

"Inventories relative to sales" are the ratios of book values of inventories at end of quarter to average sales during the quarter. "Total business" refers to manufacturers, retailers, and merchant wholesalers combined and excludes construction, utilities, or other nonindustrial sectors.

Current and back figures: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

20 LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

21 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

"Civilian labor force" refers to those persons 16 years of age and over who are employed or are actively looking for work; based on monthly interviews of households taken during the calendar week containing the 12th day of the month.

"Unemployment rate" is percentage of "Civilian labor force."

Current and back figures: Employment and Earnings, historical and monthly issues, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

22 NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT: Establishment Basis

"Nonindustrial" includes persons employed in finance, insurance, real estate, government, services, and trade.

"Industrial and related" includes persons employed in manufacturing, contract construction, mining, transportation, and public utilities.

These measures of employment refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month; based on monthly sample surveys of nonfarm business and government establishments, excluding military personnel.

Current and back figures: Employment and Earnings, historical and monthly issues, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

23 POPULATION

Data are as of July 1; they exclude population in U.S. possessions and include Alaska beginning 1959 and Hawaii beginning 1960. Armed Forces stationed outside the United States are included for 1917-19 and since 1929. Annual rate of growth includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1955.

Current and back figures: U.S. Department of Commerce.

24 DISPOSABLE INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND SAVING
25 PERSONAL INCOME

Income is the before-tax income received by persons from all sources, inclusive of transfers from government and business and exclusive of transfers among persons. Included as persons are nonprofit institutions, private trust funds, and private health and welfare funds.

NOTES AND SOURCES

"Disposable income," the before-tax current income received by persons from all sources less taxes on individuals (mainly income taxes but also some other taxes and general government revenues from persons).

"Saving rate," the ratio of personal saving to disposable personal income.

"Total personal income," the before-tax current income received by persons from all sources.

Current and back figures: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

26 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: Private Nonfarm Sector

The ratio of total earnings to total hours worked for production or nonsupervisory workers in the reporting period. Earnings reflect basic hourly and incentive wage rates, and premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.

Current and back figures: Employment and Earnings, historical and monthly issues, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

27 PRODUCTIVITY AND COSTS: Nonfarm Business Sector

"Unit labor costs," the ratio of total compensation of all persons to total real production in the nonfarm sector.

"Compensation per hour," the ratio of all employment costs incurred during the reporting period to the total number of hours worked by all persons in the nonfarm business sector of the economy. Costs include wages and salaries, employer contributions for social insurance, and other labor income accruing to employees.

"Output per hour," the ratio of total real production to the number of hours worked by all persons in the nonfarm business sector of the economy during the reporting period.

Current and back figures: Employment and Earnings, historical and monthly issues and *Productivity and Costs* releases, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

28 to 36 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: Total, Manufacturing, Mining and Utilities, Market Groupings, Capacity Utilization, Major Durable Goods, Major Nondurable Goods

For description and published indexes, see *Industrial Production: 1976 Revision* (September 1977), and *Federal Reserve Measures of Capacity and Capacity Utilization* (February 1978).

Current and back figures: Business Conditions Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

37 COMPREHENSIVE PRICE MEASURES

Current and back figures: "Consumer price index," "Capital equipment," "Consumer finished goods," and "Finished goods," Office of Prices and Living Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

"Implicit price deflator for GNP," Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

38 PRODUCER PRICES
39

"Farm products" do not include processed foods and feeds, which are not shown. "Industrial commodities" are those other than farm products and processed foods and feeds.

Current and back figures: Office of Prices and Living Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

40 CONSUMER PRICES: All Items and Food
41 Apparel, Transportation, and Rent

Starting in 1978 based on the consumer price index for all urban consumers.

Current and back figures: Office of Prices and Living Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

42 DEBT IN THE UNITED STATES

Estimates for 1900-12 based on data from *A Study of Savings in the United States* by Raymond W. Goldsmith, adjusted to Federal Reserve flow of funds series and linked to estimates for 1919; 1919-44 based on U.S. Department of Commerce debt series; 1945 to date, from flow of funds accounts.

For early years debt series cover business trade debt liabilities and all credit market liabilities of the household sector, nonfinancial business sectors, and the government sectors. They exclude all currency, deposit and deposit-type liabilities; liabilities for policyholders; interest in life insurance and pension plans; certain miscellaneous liabilities; liabilities for accrued taxes; debts of foreigners; and liabilities of all financial sectors. "Federal debt" is net of the part of that debt held by U.S. government corporations, agencies, and trust funds.

For 1945 to date, debt series consist of credit market liabilities of the household, nonfinancial business, and government sectors. The household sector includes nonprofit organizations and personal trusts. Government-sponsored credit agencies—Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and Banks for Cooperatives—are excluded from the U.S. government sector as financial institutions. Credit market debt consists of loans, debt securities, and mortgages and excludes corporate shares and security credit.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

43 TOTAL DEBT: Major Nonfinancial Sectors

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

44 NET FUNDS RAISED: All Nonfinancial Sectors
45 Major Nonfinancial Sectors

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

46 LONG-TERM BORROWING

"State and local government bonds" exclude short-term issues, which are shown on page 47.

"Corporate bonds" exclude foreign issues.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

47 SHORT-TERM BORROWING

Borrowing excludes credit market borrowing by foreigners.

"All other loans" are "Other" in June 1981 *Bulletin*, page A42, plus bank loans to households and short-term state and local government securities.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

48 NET FUNDS SUPPLIED: By Type of Lender

"All other" consists of U.S. government, federally sponsored credit agencies, monetary authorities, and rest of the world.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

49 NET FEDERAL DEBT

Debt excludes federally sponsored credit agency issues, quarterly figures for "Total outstanding," year-end totals incremented quarterly by seasonally adjusted flows. End-of-period outstandings related to quarterly totals at annual rates for GNP.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

NOTES AND SOURCES

50 FEDERAL BUDGET: Fiscal Year Totals

Data for the period fiscal 1950-68 are consistent with the unified concept, which was adopted in January 1968, and they replace the consolidated cash budget measure of federal fiscal operations in effect for 1950-68. For information concerning these conceptual changes, see Special Analysis A of the *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1969.*

Current and back figures: The Budget of the U.S. Government; Treasury Bulletin, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

51 FEDERAL BUDGET: NIA Basis
52 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS: NIA Basis
53 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES: NIA Basis

Current and back figures: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

54 FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES

"Housing credit" consists of residential mortgages and Federal Home Loan Bank advances to savings and loan associations.

"Farm credit" consists of Federal Land Bank mortgages plus Banks for Cooperatives and Federal Intermediate Credit Bank loans.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

55 OWNERSHIP OF U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Year-end outstandings incremented quarterly by seasonally adjusted flows.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

56 STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE: NIA Basis

Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, data as published in the national income accounts.

"Receipts: Business taxes" consist of corporate profit taxes and indirect taxes.

Current and back figures: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

57 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

57 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

58 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY ISSUES: Gross Proceeds

Data represent principal amounts from sales of long-term securities offered by states, territories, and insular possessions of the United States and their subdivisions, including special districts and local housing authorities. They include sales to other state and local government units or to U.S. government agencies. Data for 1956 and earlier are not strictly comparable with current data.

Current and back figures: Bond Buyer; beginning July 1956, Securities Industry Association; Capital Markets Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

59 CORPORATE SECURITY ISSUES: Gross Proceeds

New corporate securities offered for cash in the United States, excluding open-end investment company issues. Beginning 1973 Q1 closed-end investment company shares are included.

Current and back figures: Securities and Exchange Commission.

60 CORPORATE PROFITS

"Corporate profits" are profits of U.S. corporations.

Current and back figures: National income and product tables from the January 1976 issue of the *Survey of Current Business;* Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

61 NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

Undistributed profits are from U.S. operations only. Corporate gross internal funds and capital expenditures are before inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption adjustment. Excess of capital expenditures over gross internal funds is the difference between these two quantities.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

62 NET FUNDS RAISED BY NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

"Open market paper and other" includes finance company loans and U.S. government loans to business.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

63 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

64 RATIOS FOR NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

Short-term liabilities are loans plus short-term paper from page 63 plus tax liabilities and trade debt. Includes loans due in more than one year and excludes current maturities of securities and mortgages.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

65 CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT: Total

The consumer installment credit series covers most short- and intermediate-term credit extended to individuals through regular business channels, usually to finance the purchase of consumer goods and services or to refinance debts incurred for such purposes, and scheduled to be repaid (or with the option of repayment) in two or more installments.

"Net change in outstandings" is derived by subtracting installment credit "Liquidated" from installment credit "Extended."

The series excludes certain types of arrangements by which household expenditures are financed. It generally excludes mortgage financing, which is reported elsewhere, although some credit secured by junior liens on real estate may be reported in the data for certain holders such as finance companies. Also excluded are (1) credit card or other receivables held by a holding company rather than by its subsidiary financial institution; (2) extensions of funds against the cash value of life insurance policies or generally against savings accounts; (3) loans to farmers; and (4) noninstallment credit extended to individuals. Some components of the series include unearned (precomputed) finance charges.

Current and back figures: Mortgage and Consumer Finance Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

66 CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT: By Major Types
67 By Major Holders

"Automobile paper" represents amounts owed on credit extended for the purpose of purchasing automobiles. This credit may be extended to the consumer by a retail dealer, or arranged by a retail dealer with a financial institution.

"Revolving" includes consumer credit outstanding at commercial banks arising from retail purchases and cash advances on credit card plans, and installment loans to individuals from check credit or other revolving credit plans. Before 1968 "Revolving" credit was included in "Other." Includes also gasoline company and retail credit card credit from 1971 and 1977 respectively.

"Mobile home" represents amounts owed on credit extended to individuals for the purpose of purchasing private mobile homes. (Mobile homes are defined as complete dwelling units built on a chassis and capable at time of initial purchase of being towed over the highway by truck, but not by car.) Before 1970 "Mobile home" credit was included in "Other."

"Other" includes other installment loans outstanding made by financial institutions to individuals for consumer purposes.

NOTES AND SOURCES

"Finance companies" consist of those institutions formerly classified as sales finance, consumer finance, and small loan companies.

Current and back figures: Mortgage and Consumer Finance Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

68 FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD BY HOUSEHOLDS: Percent of Disposable Personal Income

"Credit market instruments" exclude corporate equities.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

69 HOUSEHOLD DEBT OUTSTANDING: Percent of Disposable Personal Income
70 HOUSEHOLD BORROWING: Percent of Disposable Personal Income

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

71 RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE DEBT AND CONSTRUCTION

Mortgage borrowing excludes loans in process at savings and loan associations.

Breakdown between "1- to 4-family" and "Multifamily" made by U.S. Department of Commerce and Federal Reserve.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics. Residential construction figures from Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

72 MORTGAGE DEBT ON INCOME PROPERTIES

Derived from amounts outstanding reported directly by institutional and governmental sources, with data for some quarters estimated in part by the Federal Reserve in conjunction with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Current and back figures: Mortgage and Consumer Finance Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

73 MORTGAGE DEBT ON INCOME PROPERTIES: Multifamily and Commercial

Derived from amounts outstanding reported directly by institutional sources, with data for some quarters estimated in part by the Federal Reserve in conjunction with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Current and back figures: Mortgage and Consumer Finance Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

74 RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE DEBT: Type of Loan
75 Type of Lender

Includes nonfarm only and is the sum of 1- to 4-family and multifamily mortgage debt.

Estimated and compiled or derived from data on amounts outstanding provided by governmental and institutional sources.

Current and back figures: Mortgage and Consumer Finance Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

76 NEW PRIVATE HOUSING STARTS

Estimates based on reports of building permits and sample surveys of permit use in permit-issuing areas and on a representative sample of places not issuing permits.

For 1920-58, figures are for new permanent housekeeping units started in nonfarm areas. They were originally published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning 1945, figures for "Total" were revised by the Census Bureau and those for "1-family" and "Other" have been tentatively revised by the Federal Reserve.

Beginning 1959, Census data on permanent housekeeping units include units started in farm as well as nonfarm areas for the 50 states.

Current and back figures: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; Mortgage and Consumer Finance Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

77 VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Estimates represent the value of work put in place during a given period; value is generally defined as the cost of materials installed plus expenditures for labor and overhead and excludes expenditures for maintenance and repair.

Figures for 1950-58, joint estimates of the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Labor with revisions by the Census Bureau. Beginning 1959 estimates by the Census Bureau for all 50 states.

Current and back figures: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

78 PRINCIPAL ASSETS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

1959-73: Data are for all commercial banks in the United States partly estimated by the Federal Reserve except for the June and December call dates compiled by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Beginning 1973 monthly average figures estimated by the Federal Reserve include domestic chartered banks; U.S. branches, agencies, and New York investment company subsidiaries of foreign banks; and Edge Act corporations. "Loans" are adjusted to exclude federal funds sold to commercial banks and domestic commercial interbank loans. They are adjusted to include loans sold, beginning May 1969, which are those loans sold outright by commercial banks to their own subsidiaries, foreign branches, holding companies, and other affiliates.

Current and back figures: Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

79 PRINCIPAL LIABILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Monthly averages of daily figures within the calendar month.

"Large-denomination time deposits," those issued in amounts of $100,000 or more and are net of the holdings of domestic banks, thrift institutions, the U.S. government, money market mutual funds, and U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks and foreign official institutions.

"Time and savings deposits: Consumer type," time deposits issued in amounts of less than $100,000 and savings deposits other than negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) and automatic transfer from savings (ATS) accounts.

"Demand deposits," demand deposits at all commercial banks and foreign-related institutions other than those due to domestic banks, the U.S. government, and foreign banks and official institutions less cash items in the process of collection and Federal Reserve float.

Current and back figures: Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

80 PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF LOANS: All Commercial Banks
81 PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF LOANS AND INVESTMENTS: All Commercial Banks

1959-73: June and December call report data for all commercial banks in the United States as compiled by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

1973-80: Data are seasonally adjusted quarterly averages of monthly average figures estimated by the Federal Reserve including domestic chartered banks; U.S. branches, agencies, and New York investment company subsidiaries of foreign banks; and Edge Act corporations.

"Commercial and industrial" includes commercial and industrial loans, open market commercial paper, and bankers acceptances. Beginning June 1959 loans to nonbank financial institutions previously included in three categories—commercial and industrial loans, other loans, and, to a minor extent, loans to banks—were reported separately.

"Other loans to individuals" are adjusted beginning June 1966 to exclude time deposits accumulated for payment of personal loans.

Current and back figures: Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

82 COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES: Number, by Class

A financial institution is considered a *bank* if it accepts deposits from the general public or if it conducts principally a fiduciary business—the definition currently used by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Reserve.

"Branches" (data for which are estimated for 1916-19) exclude banking facilities at military and other government establishments. Figures for "Banks" are shown for June dates through June 15, 1922, and for December 31 dates beginning with December 1923. Figures for "Branches" are for June 30 or December 31 through 1941 and for December 31 beginning 1942.

NOTES AND SOURCES

Current and back figures: "Banks," *Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1914-1941* and *1941-1970*, for 1915-70; and *Annual Statistical Digest, 1970-1979*, for 1971-79. "Branches," *Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1914-1941*, for 1915-41; and *Annual Statistical Digest, 1972-1976* and *1970-1979*, for 1942-79.

83 BALANCE-SHEET RATIOS: All Commercial Banks

1950-73, derived series based on semiannual call report totals as reported by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Beginning 1973, derived series based on last-Wednesday-of-the-quarter data partly estimated by the Federal Reserve for domestic chartered banks; U.S. branches, agencies, and New York investment company subsidiaries of foreign banks; and Edge Act corporations.

Figures for assets, for total loans, and for liabilities and capital are gross of valuation reserves. Cash assets—not shown separately—include reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks, vault cash, balances with banks, and cash items in process of collection.

"Commercial and industrial loans" include open market commercial paper and bankers acceptances.

Current and back figures: Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

84 MEMBER BANK INCOME AND EXPENSES
85 MEMBER BANK INCOME RATIOS

"Operating revenue" excludes profits on securities sold, etc.; beginning 1942 includes service charges and fees "On loans."

"Operating expenses" exclude losses, charge-offs, etc.; beginning 1969 include anticipated loan losses—actual net loan losses for some banks, charge-offs on securities prior to sale, and interest on capital notes and debentures; beginning 1942 include recurring depreciation but exclude income taxes.

"Percentage of total assets" is for domestic assets from 1919-68 and for fully consolidated foreign and domestic assets from 1969 to date; assets are net of loan-loss reserves beginning 1976.

Beginning 1969, changes in reporting procedures considerably altered the composition of "Member bank income and expenses," and in 1976 the level of consolidation was changed to include both domestic and foreign branches and subsidiaries. For conceptual differences *see Federal Reserve Bulletins* for July 1970, page 564, and July 1977, page 627; also *Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1941-1970*, pages 369-77.

Current and back figures: Annual Statistical Digest, 1971-1975, 1972-1976, 1973-1977, and *1974-1978*.

86 ASSETS OF SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1950-73: Data are for all commercial banks in the United States as compiled by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

1973-80: Data are last-Wednesday-of-the-quarter partly estimated by the Federal Reserve for domestic chartered banks; U.S. branches, agencies, and New York investment company subsidiaries of foreign banks; and Edge Act corporations.

Current and back figures: Banking and Flow of Funds Sections, Division of Research and Statistics.

87 PRINCIPAL EARNING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: Savings and Loan Associations
88 PRINCIPAL EARNING ASSETS AND DEPOSITS: Mutual Savings Banks
89 PRINCIPAL EARNING ASSETS: Life Insurance Companies

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

90 PRINCIPAL EARNING ASSETS: Selected Financial Institutions

"State and local government retirement funds: Other credit market instruments" are U.S. government securities, state and local obligations, and mortgages.

"Non-life insurance companies: Other credit market instruments" are U.S. government securities, corporate bonds, and mortgages.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

91 PRINCIPAL EARNING ASSETS: Selected Financial Institutions

"Private pension funds: Other credit market instruments" include U.S. government securities and mortgages.

Current and back figures: Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

92 STOCK MARKET: Standard & Poor's Price Index

"Composite index" for 1957 to 1976 included 425 industrials, 15 to 25 railroads, and 50 to 60 public utilities. On July 1, 1976, a new index was inaugurated for the period beginning January 1, 1970. It consists of 400 industrials, 20 transportation (railroads are included in this series), 40 public utilities, and 40 financial (added series, not shown on chart). Data before 1957 are conversions of Standard & Poor's earlier 90-stock index. The industrial index, not shown, is almost identical with the composite in movement.

Current and back figures: Standard & Poor's Corporation; Capital Markets Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

93 STOCK MARKET: Customer Financing

"Security credit" is a composite of credit to purchase or carry securities at brokers and at banks. The brokers' component consists of end-of-month debit balances in margin accounts of customers of New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) member firms. For November 1931 to December 1965, credit extended by brokers consisted of customers' net debit balances with member firms of the NYSE excluding debt collateralized by U.S. government securities. From January 1966 to June 1970, this figure was estimated from reports by a sample of firms accounting for about 70 percent of margin credit extended by member firms.

The bank component of "Security credit" includes all loans to purchase or carry securities, whether or not subject to margin requirements under Regulation U, and is currently estimated from end-of-month reports by 70 large suppliers of security credit. Before January 1971, the bank component consisted of bank loans to others—other than brokers and dealers—to purchase or carry securities, excluding U.S. government securities, as reported by weekly reporting member banks on the last Wednesday of each month. The level of this series was affected from time to time by minor revisions.

"Customers' free credit balances" are end-of-quarter figures on customers' balances subject to withdrawal at member firms of the NYSE and include credit balances in cash as well as margin accounts.

"Margin requirements" refer to the Federal Reserve Regulations G, T, and U, prescribed in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, limiting the amount of credit to purchase or carry margin stocks that may be extended on securities collateral by prescribing maximum loan values, which are specified percentages of the market value of the collateral at the time the credit is extended. "Margin requirements" are the difference between the market value—100 percent—and the maximum loan value. On March 11, 1968, "Convertible bonds" became subject to regulated maximum loan value prescriptions.

Current and back figures: Capital Markets Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

94 STOCK MARKET: Trading Volume and Prices

"Trading volume: NYSE," quarterly averages of daily figures.
"Dow Jones industrials," based on daily closing prices.
Current and back figures: NYSE, Dow Jones & Company, Inc.

95 STOCK AND BOND YIELDS

"Dividend/price ratio" and "Earnings/price ratio" through 1935 are Cowles Commission series; thereafter from Standard & Poor's Corporation. For Standard & Poor's series, dividend/price ratio represents a quarterly average of weekly data for aggregate cash dividends (at annual rates) divided by total market value as of Wednesday of each week for issues included in the 500-stock index; earnings/price ratio is based since 1971 on the latest fourth-quarter total of earnings available at the time and on end-of-quarter prices. Before 1971, Standard & Poor's earnings/price ratios were based on seasonally adjusted annual rate of earnings.

Corporate Aaa bonds are quarterly averages of weekly figures.

Current and back figures: Standard & Poor's Corporation; Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

96 LONG- AND SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES

"AAA corporate bonds," annual averages for selected bonds of all types of corporations rated AAA by Standard & Poor's. Basic yields, estimates for the highest grade corporate bonds of 30-year maturity in the first quarter of the year (February since 1959) as compiled by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1900-58 (1943-52 by the Conference Board), and beginning 1959 by Scudder, Stevens, and Clark.

"Prime commercial paper" (discount basis), offering rate, annual average of daily figures.

Current and back figures: Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1914-1941 and *1941-1970; Annual Statistical Digest, 1970-1979;* Capital Markets and Government Finance Sections, Division of Research and Statistics.

NOTES AND SOURCES

97 LONG-TERM BOND YIELDS

Averages are derived from monthly averages of daily figures for corporate and U.S. government bonds and of Wednesday and Thursday figures respectively for high-grade municipal and state and local bonds.

"U.S. government," through March 1953, unweighted average of yields on bonds, as follows: through October 1941, all partially tax-exempt bonds neither due nor callable in less than 12 years; thereafter, all fully taxable bonds neither due nor callable in less than 15 years (November 1941-March 1952) and 12 years (April 1952-March 1953). Beginning April 1953, yields on most actively traded Treasury securities adjusted to 10-year constant maturity by the U.S. Treasury.

Current and back figures: Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1914-1941 and *1941-1970; Annual Statistical Digest, 1970-1979;* Government Finance and Capital Markets Sections, Division of Research and Statistics.

98 SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES: Money Market

"Federal funds," derived from monthly averages of calendar-day figures. Most representative rate, 1954-July 18, 1973; weighted-average effective rate thereafter.

"Treasury bills," yields, which are on a bank discount basis, are auction averages through 1933 and market yields thereafter.

Federal Reserve discount rate from October 30, 1942, to April 24, 1946, is the preferential rate on advances secured by government securities maturing or callable within 1 year.

Current and back figures: Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1914-1941 and *1941-1970; Annual Statistical Digest, 1970-1979;* Government Finance and Banking Sections, Division of Research and Statistics.

99 SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES: Business Borrowing

"Prime rate," range of rates for 1929-33; 1933-November 1947, the rate was fixed at 1½ percent, December 1947-October 1971, rate plotted is on effective date of change by first bank; beginning November 1971 rate is plotted on effective date for a majority of large money market banks.

"Prime commercial paper," 1929-34, quarterly averages of weekly prevailing average rates; beginning 1935, of daily prevailing average rates.

Current and back figures: Banking and Government Finance Sections, Division of Research and Statistics.

100 U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS: Current-Account Balances
101 Goods and Services
102 Changes in U.S. Private Assets Abroad
103 Changes in Foreign Private Assets in U.S.
104 Reserve Assets, Grants and Capital
105 Changes in U.S. Liabilities

Plus signs indicate net credits: receipts from exports, etc., inflows of capital, decrease in reserve assets. Minus signs indicate net debits: payments for imports, etc., outflows of capital, increase of reserve assets.

Current and back figures: U.S. International Transactions Section, Division of International Finance; Balance of Payments Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

106 U.S. RESERVE ASSETS
107

"Total" reserve assets include "Total gold stock," "Convertible foreign currencies" beginning March 1961, "Reserve position in International Monetary Fund," and "Special drawing rights" beginning 1970.

"Special drawing rights" include allocations by the IMF as follows: $867 million on January 1, 1970; $717 million on January 1, 1971; $710 million on January 1, 1972; $1,139 million on January 1, 1979; $1,152 million on January 1, 1980; and $1,093 million on January 1, 1981; plus net transactions in SDRs.

Total reserve assets for May 1972 include increase of $1,016 million resulting from change in par value of the U.S. dollar on May 8, 1972, of which total gold stock is $828 million, reserve position in IMF is $33 million, and SDRs, $155 million.

Total reserve assets for October 1973 include increase of $1,436 million resulting from change in par value of the U.S. dollar on October 18, 1973, of which total gold stock is $1,165 million, reserve position in IMF is $54 million, and SDRs, $217 million.

Beginning July 1974, the IMF adopted a technique for valuing the SDR based on a weighted average of exchange rates for the currencies of 16 member countries. The U.S. SDR holdings and reserve position in the IMF also are valued on this basis beginning July 1974.

Beginning November 1978, foreign currencies are valued at current market exchange rates.

Current and back figures: U.S. International Transactions Section, Division of International Finance.

108 LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

The term "foreigners" covers all institutions and individuals domiciled outside the United States (including U.S. citizens domiciled abroad) and the foreign branches, subsidiaries, and offices of U.S. banks and business concerns; the central governments, central banks, and other official institutions of foreign countries, wherever located; and international and regional organizations, wherever located.

Official institutions include foreign central banks and foreign central governments and their agencies, the Bank for International Settlements, the European Fund through December 1972, and liabilities to the IMF arising from gold deposits and gold investments.

Commercial banks abroad include branches of U.S. banks.

Nonmonetary international and regional organizations, not shown, are principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Inter-American and Asian Development Banks.

Beginning December 1971, certain accounts previously classified as "Official institutions" are included in "Banks" and a number of reporting banks are included in the series for the first time.

Beginning March 1981, data differ because of changes in reporting coverage.

Current and back figures: U.S. International Transactions Section, Division of International Finance.

109 TYPES OF LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

"Deposits" are demand and time, including nonnegotiable time certificates of deposit; through December 1971, deposits include liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches and liabilities of U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks to their head offices and foreign branches.

"U.S. Treasury securities" include (1) marketable bills, certificates of indebtedness, bonds, and notes (including securities obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets); and (2) nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness, bills, bonds, and notes (including securities payable in foreign currencies) issued to official institutions of foreign countries.

"All other liabilities," not shown, include bankers acceptances, commercial paper, negotiable time certificates of deposit, debt securities of U.S. government agencies and U.S. corporations, and corporate stocks held by foreign official agencies; beginning December 1971, also includes those liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches and those liabilities of U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks to their head offices and foreign branches that were previously reported as deposits.

Data exclude IMF holdings of dollars and U.S. Treasury letters of credit and nonnegotiable, and non-interest-bearing, special U.S. notes held by other international and regional organizations.

Beginning March 1981, data differ because of changes in reporting coverage.

Current and back figures: U.S. International Transactions Section, Division of International Finance.

110 SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEXES: Dollar and Weighted-Average Prices
111

"Dollar prices," certified noon buying rates for spot exchange in New York in U.S. cents per unit of foreign currency.

"Weighted-average prices," geometric weighted averages in terms of 10 major foreign currencies. The weight of each currency is the ratio of that country's worldwide exports plus imports to that of all the sample countries for 1972-73.

Current and back figures: Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Financial Markets Section, Division of International Finance.